

The Bells Tribune.

VOL. 1. NO. 9.

BOWBELLS, WARD CO., NORTH DAKOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

DEBATE WAS WARM

PHILIPPINE QUESTION UP IN THE SENATE.

Senator Berry Supports the Resolution Introduced by Senator Bacon—Senator Pettigrew Supports His Resolution of Inquiry and Makes a Bitter Attack Upon the Administration—Wolcott Answers the South Dakotan—Rawlins Opposes the Financial Bill.

Washington, Jan. 16. — Spirited debate on the Philippine question occupied the senate for nearly three hours yesterday. Mr. Berry of Arkansas first addressed the senate in support of the resolutions recently introduced by Mr. Bacon of Georgia regarding the disposition of the Philippines. He was followed by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota in support of his resolution of inquiry. Mr. Pettigrew was very bitter in his attacks upon the administration. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado replied to Mr. Pettigrew, scathingly arraigning the South Dakota senator for the attitude he had assumed on the Philippine question. He declared his belief that if Aguinaldo occupied the seat in the senate occupied by Mr. Pettigrew, representing the people of South Dakota, who had sent their sons as soldiers to the Philippines, he would be too patriotic, too devoted to the interests of the country, to assume the attitude assumed by the present South Dakota senator. Mr. Wolcott adverted also to the speech recently delivered by Mr. Beveridge, sharply criticizing it for the spirit of greed, which seemed to animate the senator in making such a deliverance. At the conclusion of the Philippine discussion Mr. Rawlins (Dent, Ind.) addressed an elaborate argument to the senate in opposition to the proposed financial legislation.

The House.
Yesterday's session of the house was devoted to consideration of District of Columbia business. Representative June W. Gayle of Kentucky was sworn in and Mr. Cannon reached the urgent deficiency bill with a notice that he would ask that it be taken up to-day.

INTERSTATE LEGISLATION.

Suit of Louisiana Against Texas Dismissed by Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 17. — The United States supreme court has dismissed the suit of the State of Louisiana vs. the State of Texas and its lieutenant, involving the right of the latter state to quarantine so rigorously against the former as was done during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. Justice Fuller handed down the opinion of the court, holding that no direct issue between the states is presented in the controversy.

Combine to Revive Prices.

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 17. — Joseph Cook, president of the Akron China company, yesterday gave out a statement concerning the alleged combine among china manufacturers. The combination is simply an agreement to raise the selling price and has been accepted by the last one of the thirty-seven companies it was hoped to get into the deal. The prices will be raised on an average of about 40 per cent.

No Gage's Relative.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 17. — Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, has sent \$10 to help defray the funeral expenses of William W. Gage, who died here penniless last week, and who claimed to be a first cousin of the cabinet officer. Correspondence revealed that the claimed relationship did not exist, but Secretary Gage sent a contribution "on account of the similarity of names."

Ames Leaves the Service.

St. Paul, Jan. 17. — Neither the quarrel between Col. Ames and Maj. Bean nor any trace of it will hamper the reorganization of the First regiment. In the first place they made it up. In the second place Maj. Bean has withdrawn from the regiment. In the third place Col. Ames has also gone on the retired list. His application was granted yesterday.

Non-Union Men Assaulted.

Chicago, Jan. 17. — Three non-union workmen employed at the piano and organ factory were seized upon by a crowd of locked-out piano workers yesterday and severely beaten. The union men became so demonstrative later that it was necessary to place a picket of police around the factory. The strikers also have a picket across the street.

Steamship Rates Go Up.

New York, Jan. 17. — The transatlantic steamship lines have increased their passenger rates between New York and Europe owing to the heavy travel that is expected for the Paris exposition. The Hamburg-American line announced a general advance of 10 per cent on its principal steamers.

Williams Still in Jail.

Madison, Ga., Jan. 17. — J. Oliver Williams, the immigrant agent who was arrested at Greensboro on Saturday night and brought here, is still in jail. It was decided to take him to Union Point for hearing on a motion of habeas corpus.

Ministry Resigns.

Vienna, Jan. 17. — The Neue Freie Presse says the Serbian ministry has resigned owing to King Alexander insisting on granting amnesty to all the political prisoners convicted of high treason against his father, former King Milan.

KENTUCKY CONTESTS.

Sparring Over Legal Technicalities Takes Up Most of the Time.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17. — The contest boards sitting in the contests for governor and lieutenant governor got down to work yesterday. Most of the time was taken up with sparring between the attorneys over legal technicalities, and when adjournment was taken only two witnesses had been examined. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost courtesy. The spectators evinced a feeling of partisanship by applauding on several occasions when their respective sides happened to make a hit, but the demonstrations were not extraordinary, and the sergeants-at-arms easily restored order. Gov. Taylor was not a spectator during any of the proceedings. Senator Goebel and Lieut. Gov. Marshall were present during the afternoon session. The senate committee on judiciary, which was directed by resolution to inquire into the question raised by Gov. Taylor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall as to the eligibility of the senators who are serving on the two contest committees, held a meeting in the afternoon but did not formulate its report. Taylor's attorneys anticipate that the decision of the senate will be favorable to the members of the committee, but they desired to take the step in order to have the fact of their objections and the proof in regard to the allegations a matter of record.

WOMAN'S FAITHFULNESS.

Deserted Wife Asks for the Commutation of Her Husband's Sentence.

Washington, Jan. 17. — Senator McEnery and Representative Meyer of Louisiana called at the White House yesterday and presented the petition of Mrs. Homer Bird of Louisiana for the commutation of the death sentence of her husband who was convicted of murdering two mining companions in Alaska. Bird, it is said, deserted his wife in New Orleans and in company with another woman and a number of men went to Alaska. A quarrel followed, resulting in the shooting of both men. The deserted wife went to Alaska on learning of the trouble her husband was in and then came to Washington to try to secure the commutation of his sentence on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

THREATENED BY WAVES.

Summer Hotels and Pavilions at Rockaway Beach in Danger.

New York, Jan. 17. — For the past week heavy seas have been running in on the Rockaway Beach and Jersey shore. Heavy inroads have been made at Edgewater. A wide channel has been cut into the beach opening the old inlet at Edgewater. This places the water almost level with the railway tracks, and it is feared the big summer hotel may be damaged. The big bulkheads that were built a year ago to protect the property have crumbled to pieces under the force of the breakers. At Avenue the seas are encroaching upon the broad walk and at Seaside the supports of the big dancing pavilion are so undermined that the building threatens to collapse.

IN FAVOR OF SAMPSON.

Attorney General Griggs Supports the Admiral's Claim.

Washington, Jan. 17. — Attorney General Griggs, in an answer filed to the libel in the supreme court by Rear Admiral Sampson in his own behalf and in behalf of his command, supports the admiral's contention that his vessels, on July 3, 1898, sunk or destroyed the Spanish ships of war in the Santiago engagement. This means that the department of justice recognizes that the armored cruiser New York actually took part in the battle with Cervera's fleet. The entire question will be finally determined by the district supreme court and court of appeals, and their decision will end a controversy that has been agitating the country and navy since the battle occurred.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT.

Broker Assaulted in the London Stock Exchange.

London, Jan. 17. — A disgraceful fight occurred on the stock exchange yesterday. When Maurice Herzfelder, of the big stock broking firm of Kait & Herzfelder, doing considerable New York business, appeared on the exchange, he was mobbed, knocked down and kicked because, as alleged, he had refused to keep open a place of a clerk employed by him who had volunteered for service in South Africa. Mr. Herzfelder was so severely ill-used that he fainted, and when he recovered he was again maltreated. Finally he was rescued from his assailants.

GET IN YOUR ENTRY.

Entries for Paris Exposition Will Be Closed on the 17th.

Chicago, Jan. 17. — Two more days is all the time left to American exhibitors who wish to enter their goods for competition at the Paris exposition. M. de Lantier-Belville, the director general of the Paris exposition, has cabled to the American authorities that all exhibitors who wish to have their goods catalogued must notify the French authorities by January 31. Commissioner General Peck, therefore, has decided to close the entries Jan. 17 and exhibits which have not been entered by that time will not be catalogued.

To Go West.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 17. — Arrangements are being made here by a large number of men to go out West in the spring and settle in Montana and Washington and Western Canada. The majority of the men are those who were thrown out of steady work because of the decrease in lumber manufacturing operations.

TO SHOOT LOCHREN

A DISAPPOINTED LITIGANT ATTEMPTS AN ASSAULT.

James Welch Draws a Revolver on a Judge of the United States District Court, but is Disarmed by a Court Messenger Before Doing Any Harm—Welch's Anger at the Judge's Ruling in His Personal Injury Suit—Will Be Tried for Assault With Intent to Kill.

St. Paul, Jan. 17. — An attempt was made to shoot Judge William Lochren, of the United States district court, shortly after noon yesterday. James Welch entered the judge's chambers, and according to the stories of the judge and his messenger, drew a revolver and was only prevented from shooting the judge by the timely interference of the messenger. Welch was the plaintiff in a damage suit against the Northern Pacific Railroad company, and on Saturday Judge Lochren directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant. Welch was angry, and this is supposed to be the reason for the assault.

Welch is now in jail and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Spencer to answer to a charge of assault with intent to kill. Welch denies the assault, and states that he had no revolver, but a whisk broom in his hand at the time he is said to have made the assault.

SLEEPING IN DEATH.

Sensational Tragedy Occurs at Belgrade, Mont.

Bozeman, Mont., Jan. 17. — One of the most terrible tragedies in the history of the country occurred at the little railway town of Belgrade, twelve miles west of Bozeman, Saturday, about midnight. Frank Rogers, a merchant, shot and killed Mrs. Etta Davis, his landlady, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. The last thing known of the couple is that they were in Mrs. Davis' kitchen about midnight Saturday. R. L. Davis, the woman's husband, returned home on the train about 4 o'clock, and after searching the house over found the two dead bodies in the kitchen. It being dark, he did not know they were dead, and thinking they were asleep he took his children from the house to get breakfast, found them, and after getting over her scare, notified the authorities. Daylight disclosed a horrible sight. There was blood all over the floor and brains scattered around the walls. Jealousy, drink and bad luck caused the man to commit the crime.

BABY SMOTHERED.

Terrible Revelation for Parents When They Took Off Its Wraps.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 17. — Henry Linpert, a farmer residing near Reno, Minn., started, with his wife and two-month-old baby, for town, where the baby was to be christened. They went with some of the Milwaukee road section men on a hauler. The child was bundled up in several shawls, as the day was cold and stormy, and when they arrived at their destination they found the child dead, having been smothered. The parents were frantic with grief, and the mother nearly went insane.

ALL CONVICTED.

Eight Men Arrested for Unlawfully Selling Liquor.

Willmar, Minn., Jan. 17. — During the past week seven of the eight parties whose arrests were reported for running "blind pigs" were tried and convicted, and the eighth one, Samuel Stabler, was tried and convicted yesterday. All the places were closed. Magnuson, Scott and Crandall are each serving thirty days in jail; James and Charles Hackson pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$50 each, and Kleijer, Schaefer and Stabler have appealed their cases to the district court, which convenes here next week.

THREE FEET OF WATER.

The Business Portion of Kendrick Is Flooded by the Potlache.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 17. — A telephone message has been received here saying the business portion of the town of Kendrick, Idaho, was under water, the Potlache river having overflowed its banks. The water was said to be three feet deep in the principal streets. It is now impossible to get word from Kendrick by telephone or telegraph. The recent rains and warm weather has swollen the rivers of Northern Idaho until the banks are badly overflowed.

Heavy Claim for Salvage.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17. — The Puget Sound Tugboat company filed a heavy claim for salvage against the Steamship Branch in the federal court. The alleged there is due \$50,000 for services rendered the Elm Branch while she was drifting helplessly off Cape Flattery Jan. 12.

Paper Mill Fire.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 17. — At 8 o'clock Saturday morning fire was discovered in paper machine room No. 3 of the Necoma Paper company's mill, north of Grand Rapids. The loss will probably reach \$75,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

A Boil Causes Death.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 17. — Prof. G. P. Perry died last evening of blood poisoning, the result of a boil. He was principal of one of the district city schools for many years and prominent in educational matters.

BOLO MEN ROUTED.

Insurgents Driven Back, Spanish Prisoners Released and the Finances Augmented.

Washington, Jan. 17. — The war department has received the following report from Gen. Otis:

"Bolo men and armed insurgents, robbers from Zambales mountains, attacked two companies Twenty-fifth infantry, O'Neil, commanding, at Iba, Jan. 6, driven and pursued with loss to them of fifty men; no casualties. Schwan's troops, east and south of Santo Tomas, Batangas; yesterday Cheatham's battalion of the Thirty-seventh, struck the enemy east of Santo Tomas, on the San Pablo road; enemy left five dead on field; cavalry soon appearing, pursued force eastward. No report of result. Cheatham's casualties, one wounded. Anderson, Thirty-eighth, en route yesterday to Lipa, struck the insurgents a few miles south of Santo Tomas; their loss, twenty dead and wounded, sixty Spanish prisoners, \$20,000. Schwan has liberated about 200 Spanish prisoners, now en route to Manila. Anderson's casualties yesterday, one man killed, two wounded. Wheaton's force is actively operating in Western Cavite and Batanga province; all important towns held, and constant patrolling, great many Filipinos returning to their homes, believed to be insurgent deserters."

Insurgents Retreating Southward.

Manila, Jan. 17. — Part of Gen. John C. Bates' troops are operating at St. Lake Taal. The insurgents continue to retreat south. Col. Hayes, with the Fourth cavalry, is supposed to have reached Lipa, where many Spanish prisoners are held. Col. Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth infantry, took Taalisan, on the north shore of the lake, with but little opposition. Maj. Cheatham, with a battalion of the Thirty-seventh, on his way to San Pablo dispersed 400 insurgents, whom the cavalry are pursuing toward Alaminos. A troop of the Third cavalry lost two men killed and three wounded in an encounter with the insurgents near San Fernando de La Union, Jan. 12.

BEYOND THE BOUNDS OF DECENCY.

Physicians Hang a Man in Effigy, Using a Cadaver Instead of a Stuffed Figure.

New York, Jan. 17. — Commissioner of Charities Keller yesterday dismissed from the Metropolitan hospital on Blackwell's island, twelve physicians who, because of differences with Supt. George Stewart on Saturday hanged him in effigy in the morgue, using one of the corpses. Pinned to the breast of the corpse which was suspended to the ceiling by means of rope, was a placard bearing an offensive reference to the superintendent. The occurrence was reported to the board of directors and referred to Commissioner Keller, who summarily dismissed the offending physicians. Commissioner Keller, when asked about the matter, said: "It was a most disgraceful affair, and I dismissed every mother's son of them. When a man is hanged in effigy a stuffed figure is generally used, and the use of a cadaver goes beyond the bounds of decency."

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Merriam Suggests That They Should Prepare to Give Census Information.

Washington, Jan. 17. — Director of the Census Merriam suggests to the agriculturists of the country that they use some of their spare time between now and June next in thoroughly preparing themselves to answer promptly and accurately the questions relative to the acreage, quantity and value of crops; the quantity and value of all farm products, animal and vegetable; the cost of fertilizers and farm labor; and, in fact, all the items of farm operations for the calendar year 1899, which the census enumerators are by law compelled to ascertain. This, he says, will result in a full and accurate census.

SETTLED BY SANTO DOMINGO.

French Claims Paid—Now the United States Will Present One.

New York, Jan. 17. — A special to the Herald from Washington says: A cablegram received by the state department confirms the announcement of the reported settlement between France and Santo Domingo and the settlement of the claims against the latter government. Minister Powell, upon his arrival at Santo Domingo, will recognize the Jimenez government and at the same time will present the claim of this government for a settlement of the award rendered by the arbitrators in the Ozark bridge claim. The Heureux government paid part of this claim and the amount still due is \$40,000.

Charged With Her Lover's Murder.

Tiffin, Ohio, Jan. 17. — Miss Orynn Sheets, a handsome young lady of Green Spring, was arrested yesterday afternoon for the murder of her lover, Claude Tuttle. He died under peculiar circumstances several weeks ago with symptoms of strychnine poisoning. Miss Sheets purchased strychnine the day of his death, and was the custodian of \$200 of her lover's money. The coroner's verdict charges her with his death.

Conspiring to Bribe.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17. — The Franklin county grand jury returned indictments against John H. Whallen and Charles H. Ryan, charging them with unlawfully conspiring to bribe a member of the general assembly, to wit, Senator S. B. Harrel. Bench warrants were at once issued for Whallen and Ryan, bond being placed at \$1,000 in each case. The cases were set for trial on Thursday, the 25th inst.

BATTLE IS RAGING

BRITISH COLUMN ATTACKING BOER POSITION.

Force Proceeding to the Relief of Ladysmith Crosses the Little Tugela and Attacks the Boer Position on the Big Tugela—Important News Expected Shortly From Warren—Military Expert Says Boer Force in Northern Natal Is Superior to the Combined Forces of Buller and White.

London, Jan. 17. — The Standard gives prominence to the following dispatch, dated Saturday, from Durban: A man who has just arrived from Springfield says that a British column proceeding to the relief of Ladysmith has crossed the Little Tugela. When he left it was facing the Boer position on the Big Tugela and a Howitzer was shelling the Boer trenches. He says also that 270 wagons, laden with commissariat stores for Ladysmith, had left Pieter and it was expected that the column would join hands with Gen. White Monday evening. The traction engines have been doing excellent work in hauling heavy wagons out of holes and swamps. This they accomplish with the greatest ease. British patrols have discovered parties of Boers in the direction of Emersdale, between Pieter and Estcourt.

Important News Expected From Warren.

Cape Town, Jan. 17. — There is good reason to believe that the statement that Sir Charles Warren, with 11,000 men, has gone toward Wenen is correct, and we may expect important news shortly. Reports have been received here that dysentery is very rife in Ladysmith. Everything is phenomenally quiet at Starksroom.

French Shells Colchester Bridge.

London, Jan. 17. — The war office has published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 15, 6:20 p. m.: "French reports that a reconnaissance yesterday (Sunday) shelled the Colchester bridge. No casualties. Returned to-day. Methuen and Gatacre no change."

Free States All Called Out.

London, Jan. 17. — The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing last Saturday, says: The Free State has now called out every available man, including the leading merchants, who had expected to enjoy immunity.

Munitions for Boers.

London, Jan. 17. — The Daily Mail publishes the following from a special correspondent at La Crosse, France: "After two days' earnest inquiry I have no hesitation in stating that the Schneider factory is not only working night and day in the manufacture of guns and ammunition for the Boers, but that it has already packed, ready for shipment to the Transvaal, six heavy guns of large caliber. Some men told me that before long ten guns would be dispatched to the Boers."

Free States Buy Barbed Wire.

London, Jan. 17. — The Hamburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "An expert firm here has undertaken the immediate delivery of 600,000 meters of barbed wire to the Free State."

Kruger Orders All Burglars Out.

London, Jan. 17. — A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Saturday, from Lourenco Marques, says: "President Kruger has issued a proclamation ordering all burglars to the front. The Volksraad, the Transvaal official organ, suggests that the moment the British cross the border the gold mining industry should be irrevocably destroyed."

WAR NEWS IS BARREN.

London Disquieted by Suspense and Confused by Rumor and Surmise.

London, Jan. 17. — Gen. Buller's latest authentic word as to what he and his 30,000 men are doing was wired from Springfield after his first forward step. Striving to think out the unknown, London is confused by surmise and rumor and disquieted by suspense. Spencer Wilkinson, the hild military expert of the Morning Post, asserts that the Boer force in Northern Natal is larger than Gen. Buller's and Sir George White's combined, so that the Boers are able to leave a detachment around Ladysmith larger than that within the town and yet to oppose Gen. Buller with a force superior to his own. Reports from the Boer camps affirm that the circle of investment has been drawn closer by the occupation of some hills nearer the town, thus liberating reinforcements to oppose Gen. Buller. The Daily news suggests that a multitude of the rumors that originate in South Africa and London are given credence by the English military authorities in order to mislead the Boers. The war news of the great dailies this morning is almost barren. Nevertheless the instruments connecting the war office with the cables continue to click. The military authorities are disturbed because they are only to get one and one-half companies out of 1,000 applicants in the metropolitan districts for enlistment. All other applicants fall short. One thousand would be regarded as a very small number even if all were accepted. The provinces are doing better, though to raise 10,000 appears to be far from the easy matter it did a fortnight ago.

The Birmingham Mail, the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, says: "We understand on the highest authority that if the government is defeated in parliament on the question of the war, the cabinet will immediately appeal to the country, all the ministers having determined to stand together and not permit any individual member to be made a scapegoat."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Overflow From the Wires in a Comedicated Form.

There is a soft coal famine at Philadelphia and in consequence several manufacturing concerns in the Schuylkill valley have shut down.

Marion Manola Mason, the comic opera singer, has filed a suit for divorce at New York from her husband, John Mason, the actor, on statutory grounds.

Cousin Skinner of Marsellers reports to the state department that the olive crop in Italy, France and Spain is practically a failure and will hardly reach 30 per cent of the average.

The professors of the university at Cincinnati will immediately quit if President Ayer insists that all members of the faculty should resign and he accept such resignations as he may select.

Commander C. C. Pollock has been appointed chief hydrographer of the navy department, relieving Capt. Craig, who is going to England in a few days on an American line steamer to bring the cruiser Albany to this country.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Jim Ferns of Kansas City won from "Mysterious Billy" Smith of Boston on a foul in the twenty-first round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round battle for the welter-weight championship at the Hawthorne Athletic club.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Jan. 17. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 64 @ 65 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 61 @ 62 1/2c; Corn — No. 3 yellow, 28 1/2 @ 29c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2 @ 29c; Oats — No. 3 white, 23 1/4 @ 23 1/2c; No. 3 barley, 31 @ 32 1/2c; mauling grade, 33 @ 35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1/2 @ 47 3/4c; No. 3 rye, 46 @ 46 1/2c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 61 1/4 @ 61 5/8c; No. 2 Northern, 60 1/2 @ 61 1/4c; No. 3 wheat, 57 @ 58c; Corn — No. 3 yellow, 29 1/4c; No. 3 white, 28 1/4 @ 28 1/2c; Oats — No. 3 white, 23 1/4 @ 23 1/2c; No. 3 barley, 31 1/4 @ 31 1/2c; Rye, 47 1/2 @ 48c.

Duluth, Jan. 17. — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 65 1/4c; No. 1 Northern, 63 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 61 1/4c; No. 3 spring, 57 3/4c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 65 1/4c; No. 1 Northern, 63 1/4c; July, No. 1 Northern, 67 1/2c; Oats, 23 1/2 @ 24c; rye, 49 1/2c; barley, 34 @ 35c; fax, to arrive, \$1.14; May, \$1.48 1/2c; corn, 30c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 17. — Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 65 @ 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63 @ 64 1/2c; Rye, 47 1/2 @ 48c; No. 1, 55 @ 56 1/2c; No. 2, 54 @ 55 1/2c; Barley, 31 @ 32c; No. 2, 45 @ 46 1/2c; Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25 1/4c.

Chicago, Jan. 17. — Wheat — No. 2 red, 60 @ 61c; No. 3, 60 @ 61c; No. 2 hard winter, 60 @ 61 1/2c; No. 3, 60 @ 61 1/2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 65 @ 66 1/2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 64 @ 65c; No. 3 spring, 61 @ 62c; Corn — No. 2, 31 1/4c; No. 3, 30 3/4 @ 31c; Oats — No. 2, 22 3/4c; No. 3, 22 1/2c.

Chicago, Jan. 17. — Cattle — Beefsteaks, \$4 @ 6.40; cows and heifers, \$3 @ 5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @ 5; Texas fed steers, \$4.25 @ 5.25; Hogs — Mixed and butchers, \$4.50 @ 4.75; good to choice heavy, \$4.60 @ 4.75; rough heavy, \$4.45 @ 4.60; light, \$4.40 @ 4.55; bulk of sales, \$4.50 @ 4.70. Sheep, \$4.25 @ 4.50; lambs, \$4.50 @ 4.70.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 17. — Cattle — Beefsteaks, \$4.50 @ 5.50; cows and heifers, mixed, \$2.60 @ 3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ 4.40; calves and yearlings, \$3.75 @ 4.75; Hogs, \$4.50 @ 5.50; bulk, \$4.52 1/2 @ 4.55.

South St. Paul, Jan. 17. — Hogs — \$4.15 @ 4.60; Cattle — Cows, \$2.50 @ 3.55; heifers, \$3.25 @ 3.50; stockers, \$3.40 @ 4.50; steers, \$4.35.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 17. — The trial of Ed and George Sisk, charged with murdering and robbing Leopold Edlinger, a young German near this city in October last, took place here. The prisoners, discharged their attorneys in open court and refused to plead. A jury was called and the trial proceeded with. The prisoners were very insolent from start to finish, and in reply to many inquiries as to whether or not they desired to examine witnesses, they answered nay. They were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Goos to Help Boers.

Chicago, Jan. 17. — Hugh Ryan, clerk in the city water pipe extension department, has resigned his position to join a party of Chicagoans who will leave for the Transvaal Jan. 30 to assist the Boers. A party of thirty will go with hospital supplies which have been purchased with money subscribed in Chicago and remain in Africa until the war is finished. It is said that \$30,000 has been raised to defray the expenses of the party.

Japan to Teach China.

Peking, Jan. 17. — A significant sign of the part Japan hopes to play in the future in China is that the Japanese government has definitely offered to establish a military academy at Peking to educate Chinese under Japanese officers. It is said that China is favorably disposed toward this proposition.

Opie Read on the Stage.

Chicago, Jan. 17. — Opie Read, the nevelist, will enter upon a stage career to-day, appearing at the Chicago opera house in vaudeville. Mr. Read will recite original character sketches, and is expected to pay particular attention to the Southern dialect stories which have made him famous.

Plague at Honolulu.

Washington, Jan. 17. — Surgeon General Wynan received a brief dispatch from Dr. Carmichael, in charge at Honolulu, concerning the plague there. It is dated Jan. 9, and covers the period from Jan. 1, since which time seven cases of the plague had been reported.

The Bowbells Tribune

THOS. B. HURLEY, Publisher.

BOWBELLS, Ward Co., N. D.

A temperance crank must be a cold dodger.

The whirr-r-r of the alarm clock is an eye-opener.

Poverty may be a blessing, but only when it clings to our enemies.

It is said that many a model woman earns a living by trying on cloaks.

When a man is hungry he doesn't waste much time reading the bill of fare.

The best kind of local government is founded on the wrecks of political machines.

The late General Lawton didn't depend upon the typewriter or the newspaper interview for his heroism.

The new bankruptcy law appears to be inviting some rather complete smash-ups from the most unexpected quarters.

It is said that there is now \$35 in money to every person in the United States. How many of us can fork up that amount.

One enterprising newspaper reporter can generate more railway rumors in one day than the magnates can deny in an entire week.

There is a strong suspicion in rational quarters to the effect that the belligerency of the Boers doesn't require any special recognition.

The cautious persons doesn't feel that his position in society is secure until his nose instinctively turns up at the mention of the names of "people in trade."

Phillips Brooks said, in the last Thanksgiving sermon he preached: "I defy a man to put his finger upon any page of history when it was clearer than it is today that man has something to do with his brethren and that they are his brethren. Yes, it belongs to nations, too. No nation dare act in sublime selfishness." Whether the restraining motive be high or low, the fact of greed, envy, hate, under some control, is a ground of hope for individuals and governments.

Inspector-General Breckinridge, reporting to Secretary Root, suggests the employment of officers returned from foreign service, and unable to perform other duty, as professors of military science at military colleges. There are many indications that the reign of peace is yet far off, and until the millennial sun chases away the martial clouds that brood over every land it may be wise to instruct the youth of the country betimes in military drill and discipline. A defensive force will always be necessary here as elsewhere, and this plan offers congenial and easy tasks to men whose health has been injured in their country's service, and promises to provide at least a framework on which to build up an efficient force to meet any national emergency.

The father of the Countess Schimmelpenninck, now in this country doing evangelistic work, ranked in Denmark second in wealth to the king. The countess has sold hundreds of precious family jewels in order to carry on her charities among the hungry and needy. General Gordon was once asked the secret of his ability to do certain benevolences. He confessed reluctantly that he "gave his medals." For his services in quelling the Taiping rebellion, the Emperor of China conferred on him a magnificent gold medal, and this, his most precious possession, Gordon gave anonymously to the Widow's Relief Fund, after first obliterating the proud inscription. Do not our own experiences with our "medals," whatever they be, suggest that lesser personages are often satisfied with lesser sacrifices for their fellow-men.

In one of his most beautiful and affecting poems Longfellow mentions some of the achievements of men who have reached the age of fourscore years. Such a summary, if complete, would support the poet's assertion that old age as well as youth is opportunity. Worthy of a place in the list is the service to the civilized world by Theodor Mommsen. Past the limit of eighty years, his energy has survived in a remarkable measure, and he has published a new work on Roman criminal law, which will supplement his authoritative contributions to the knowledge we possess of the general subject of Roman law. Work, under proper conditions, has a preservative influence. What if he had laid down his pen when he reached his threescore and ten? There are many chances that he would not now be living.

It is noted in the report of a leading charity that "the general distribution of good wages to the industrial classes naturally enables them to live more liberally and inclines them to lend more assistance to relatives and acquaintances less fortunate than themselves." Thus the benefits of general prosperity filter down to the lowest conditions of humanity. There is no telling the amount of relief which passes from the poor to the very poor.

The hour of triumph will surely come to the man who hustles.

IT GOES TO MCCOY

WINS FROM CHOYNSKI AFTER BEING KNOCKED OUT.

An Accident in the Timekeeping Saved McCoy From Defeat in the Second Round—Californiaan Had the Kid Knocked Out, but the Timekeeper Pulled the Bell as the Limit Was Being Counted—Choynski Knocked Out in the Third Round by a Blow Struck After the Gong Sounded.

New York, Jan. 14.—Kid McCoy got the decision over Joe Choynski in a bout which lasted three rounds at the Broadway Athletic club last night. Choynski would have had the fight in the second round were it not for an accident in the time-keeping. He had floored the Kid four times, but the timekeeper pulled the bell as McCoy was being counted for the limit of ten seconds and this saved the Kid from absolute defeat. Choynski's seconds protested vigorously, but Referee Johnny White, while knowing the round was short by many seconds, stood by the official time and ordered the men to resume fighting when time was called for the third. Choynski outpointed and outmaneuvered all of McCoy's clever ring movements. McCoy having escaped defeat in the second, was again lucky in the third, as the blow with which he sent Choynski down and out was delivered almost two seconds after the bell had rang for the completion of the third round. There was a great deal of noise in the hall at the time the gong sounded and it is believed neither man heard the clang of the gong. In the northeastern part of the building there was a tumult caused by one of the spectators dropping dead. The man was very much excited during the bout, and expressed himself freely as to McCoy's being out before the bell rang. He slid from his seat dead as the bell sounded for the beginning of the third round.

Col. Mike Padden, timekeeper for McCoy, said afterward that the round was clipped by forty seconds; that McCoy was groggy and practically out when the gong rang. Choynski, while feeling rather sore, said he had no fault to find with the referee, and in a conversation with the latter, exonerated White from all blame. "I had him licked good and sure," said Joe, "and had the timekeeper acted right I had him counted out. However, I am satisfied nothing was done by either the referee or the official timekeeper with the intention of doing me a wrong. It was an unfortunate thing that time should have been miscalculated, as I had won the fight cleverly."

After the fight McCoy and Choynski signed articles of agreement for another bout to take place at the Broadway Athletic club on Feb. 20.

SCENTING TROUBLE.

France Orders Two More War Vessels to Santo Domingo.

New York, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santo Domingo says: The French government, anticipating the arrival of the United States gunboat Machias here, has ordered two more warships to Santo Domingo. The vessels are expected to reach here today.

Santo Domingo, Jan. 14.—The United States gunboat Machias and one more French gunboat have arrived here. The French admiral has had a conference with the government. According to rumor the difficulty is being settled in a satisfactory manner.

British Steamer in Distress. Portland, Or., Jan. 14.—The British turret steamer Elm Branch, a week overdue at this port, has been sighted off Cape Flattery in distress. The Pacific Coast Lumber company, which had the vessel chartered, received a dispatch yesterday from Port Townsend stating that the Elm Branch had been sighted at sea with her propeller gone. Two tugs were sent to take her in tow and it is thought they will have no difficulty in picking up the disabled steamer and bringing her in.

Despondency the Cause. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—A Regina dispatch says that Corporal Lindsay, of the Northwest mounted police force, went down from Battleford to join the second Canadian contingent now being enlisted for service in South Africa. His father and brother were both killed in the first Boer war and he was anxious to avenge their deaths. Unfortunately he did not pass the doctor. Despondency came over him and yesterday he shot and killed himself.

Nitro-Glycerine Explodes. Lima, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the Hercules Torpedo company's nitro-glycerine magazine, three miles from this city, exploded, demolishing the building and severely shaking the city. Hundreds of window panes and chimneys were wrecked. The shock was felt many miles. The explosion was caused by an oil store used in the building to keep the glycerine from freezing.

Donated by Gov. Drake. Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Ex-Gov. F. M. Drake of Centerville, for whom Drake university of this city is named, yesterday increased his donations to that institution \$32,000, which will be used in making immediate necessary improvements. He said he hoped to see the university have an endowment of a million dollars and expected to furnish at least one-fourth of that sum.

Eight Years at Sing Sing. New York, Jan. 14.—Louis E. Goldsmith, for years the assistant cashier of the Port Jarvis (N. Y.) National bank, who pleaded guilty to having stolen \$100,000 from that institution, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary at Sing Sing.

British Columbia Offers Scouts. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 13.—The Canadian government has accepted British Columbia's offer of a company of mounted scouts for South African service.

WILD TIMES IN ST. LOUIS.

Citizens Make a Demonstration Against Their Representatives.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The excitement caused by the failure of the St. Louis house of representatives to renew the contract for electric lighting of streets, alleys and parks, culminated last night in a demonstration such as has never been witnessed before. A crowd numbering several hundred completely filled the corridors leading to the delegates' chamber. They howled, booed and hissed and at times threatened to break in the doors leading to the delegates' floor. Alfred Life, a page of the house, was assaulted. At one time a revolver was drawn by the sergeant-at-arms of the house, Henry Lenke, who guarded the entrance to the delegate floor, and several times before the arrival of the police it looked as though bloodshed could not be averted. The arrival of a police sergeant and a squad had the effect of quelling the disturbance. The situation in the different city institutions is unchanged from that previously reported. A number of ordinances have been passed by the city council this week providing for temporary relief in electric lighting, had their first reading in the house last night and assurances were given by leaders that the measures would have prompt attention and action at the earliest possible moment under the law.

THE SALOON'S ENEMIES

Ask for Legislation That Will Restore Prohibition.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 14.—The anti-saloon league convention yesterday adopted a resolution favoring "the passage of a law at the present session of the legislature which shall prohibit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors within five miles of any of the state institutions of learning, as a safeguard which the people of the state demand for their children sent out from the care of home. And we further favor such other temperance legislation as can be secured pressing the demand from year to year until Iowa is restored to that happy state in which the saloon shall again be an outlaw." The committee on resolutions demanded an enforcement of the temperance laws as they now exist and in opposition to the local option and "millet" law. A committee on temperance was appointed headed by H. H. Agram.

NICARAGUA CANAL A GO.

House Committee Orders a Favorable Report.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce ordered a favorable report upon the Hearn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The bill is practically the same one reported by this committee in the last congress. There was some discussion about the advisability of delaying action on the bill until the isthmian canal commission reported, but this was finally regarded as unnecessary, and all the members except Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota voted to report the bill favorably. The latter said his silence should not be construed as opposition to the measure, but merely as a reservation of his right to support or oppose it after further consideration.

BLIZZARD CAUSES HEAVY LOSS.

New Mexico Suffers to the Extent of Over \$1,000,000.

Alamo, N. Mex., Jan. 14.—Details of the blizzard which swept over southwestern New Mexico Tuesday and Wednesday indicates that it was the severest that ever struck that section. Fifty miles between White Oaks and Nogal, on the frontier, appears to have suffered the most. The wind was high, all roads and trails were obliterated and the driving snow made it impossible for travelers to see their way. Many fatalities are reported. Stock and cattle have suffered severely and it is believed the loss will aggregate over \$1,000,000.

GERMANY IMPATIENT.

Chafing at England's Delay in Replying to the Protest.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—There is still great dissatisfaction in Germany at Great Britain's long delay in releasing the Bundesrath and in sending a formal answer to Germany's protest. A high official at the foreign office voiced the foreign sentiment when questioned on the subject yesterday, adding: "Apparently the London government has tried to expedite matters, but the Durban authorities are unduly slow, seeming determined to open the last box on the Bundesrath cargo in order to avoid an admission of error."

MONSTER FREIGHT WRECK.

Thirty Cars Derailed and Piled in a

Wilmering, Pa., Jan. 14.—A monster freight wreck occurred here last evening on the Pennsylvania road. Freight No. 808, east-bound with seventy-five cars, broke in two just when it arrived at this point, and thirty cars were derailed and piled high at the side of the track. All traffic is blocked on all tracks with the exception of the west-bound passenger track. The whole freight was made up of merchandise cars and the wrecked cars were piled seventy-five feet high.

Ingram Makes Admissions.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Ingram of Mount Ayer, the merchant who recently failed for \$120,000, was on the stand yesterday in bankruptcy proceedings. He admitted that he hauled goods from his Mount Ayer store at night to branch stores in Shannon City and Allendale to stock them up so that they could be sold. He then sold them for about 60 per cent of the cost of the stock.

Defendant in Jail.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Fred L. Newton, the defaulting paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty company, was yesterday placed in a cell at police headquarters pending the report of the grand jury.

Fire at Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 14.—Fire broke out in the May clothing store and a high wind caused the flames to spread rapidly. Three buildings were destroyed. Loss, \$150,000; partially insured.

HELP FOR GEN. WHITE

PERSISTENT RUMOR THAT LADYSMITH HAS BEEN RELIEVED.

Field Marshal Roberts Reports That There is No Change in the Situation—Report From Boer Headquarters Says That a Big Battle is Expected in a Few Days—Silence Surrounding Buller's Movements Not Yet Explained—Not Believed That He Has Met With a Serious Reverse.

Durban, Jan. 16.—The entire absence of news from Chieveley or Frere camps continues, but there is a persistent rumor here that Ladysmith has been relieved.

No Change, Says Roberts.

London, Jan. 16.—The war office issued at midnight a dispatch from Field Marshal Roberts, dated yesterday at 8:30 p. m., saying: "There is no change in the situation today."

Boers Expect a Big Battle.

Boer Headquarters at Colenso, Jan. 11, via Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 13.—Everything points to a great battle within the next few days. Ladysmith for the last two nights has been firing rockets. The object is not known here.

Gen. Warren Moves Eastward.

London, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Jan. 12, from Pietermaritzburg, says: "Sir Charles Warren marched with 11,000 men eastward from Frere by way of Weenan. His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Grobler's kloof and Colenso was described as deserted. There are rumors that the Boers are preparing to leave Natal, discouraged by their failure to reduce Ladysmith."

Boers Are Active.

Ladysmith, Jan. 16.—The besiegers have been quiet for two days, but can be seen in active movement on the distant hills. We have perceived two small bodies galloping with two machine guns. The Boer heavy piece on Bulawana hill has not been fired for two days. More Boer dead have been found at the base of Caesar's camp. All is well here.

How Boers Get Supplies.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 16.—There is a Boer commando in Zambians country, Zululand, within a day's march of the sea, with wagons. It is believed to be waiting for supplies and ammunition secretly landed near St. Lucia bay. The Boers have looted all the stores and houses in the Zambians territory and the ruined natives are completing the destruction.

Britain Buys Krupp Guns.

London, Jan. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Great Britain has bought 240 Krupp guns that were supplied about two years ago to one of the southern European states. These guns are not quick fliers, but will be used to replace the guns sent to South Africa from British home garrisons."

BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

Surrounded by Complete Silence—Not Believed That He Has Met With a Reverse.

London, Jan. 16.—Lord Roberts' enigmatical announcement "No change in the situation," does nothing to allay public anxiety or to explain the silence surrounding Buller's movements on the Tugela, and although there is a disposition to regard the dispatch as disposing of Saturday's adverse rumor, the week has opened in a state of suspense almost equal to that of last week because it is recognized that failure in Gen. Buller's present attempt would seal the fate of Ladysmith. Presumably "no change in the situation" refers to previous dispatches sent to the war office which have not yet been revealed to the public. Except the announcement of the seizure of Pottgieter's drift and of the advance of Gen. Warren, there has been no news from the Tugela for a week. A ray of hope is in the fact that the same silence prevails from the Boer side. Thus, it may, perhaps, be fairly inferred that Gen. Buller has not yet met a serious check. If the announcement of Gen. Warren's movement be correct, it is evident that Gen. Buller's forces are spread over a very wide front—perhaps twenty-five miles—and in the event of a sudden fall of the river, his operations might be full of danger. It is believed that Gen. Buller has no good survey maps of the district. This will add to his difficulties. Sir Charles Warren's advance probably means an attempt to seize Hlangwan hill, the main post of the Boers south of the Tugela. Upon the success or failure of these operations depends the whole future of the campaign. Until the result is known Lord Roberts will be unable to decide how to dispose of the two divisions and the reinforcements now arriving.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

Terrible Fate of a Man and His Wife and a Boarder.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 16.—A. A. Blachard, aged sixty-five, his wife, aged forty-three, and a boarder named William Money, aged fifty-eight, were burned to death in their home in Merimac. The cause of the fire is unknown. When the bodies were discovered nothing could be told. The Blachards were in the habit of using kerosene to light their fires, and it is thought an explosion took place, demolishing the kitchen, and at the same time setting fire to the house so that they were unable to get away. All the bodies were burned to a crisp.

Gen. Greely Recovering.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Gen. A. W. Greely, who was badly injured by being thrown down his steps by a drunken man last week Sunday, was able to sit up several hours yesterday, and his general condition continues satisfactory.

Taxation in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 16.—Gov. Gen. Wood will today issue an order appointing a commission of three to study and report upon the problem of taxation throughout the entire island.

SCOTFIELD FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Wisconsin Governor Suggested as McKinley's Running Mate.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—The Madison State Journal, the official Republican organ, last night printed a letter to the editor of the Journal signed "A Badger," in which Gov. Edward Scofield is proposed as a vice-presidential candidate. The letter, in part, reads as follows: "The Republican party is looking about for a suitable running mate for William McKinley. Edward Scofield of Wisconsin is clearly the man that both party and country are looking for. He is from the West, which is desirable at this time. He is a veteran soldier of the war, which will please great numbers. He is a business man. He has an experience in public affairs, including four years as governor of Wisconsin. This is imperative. He is available and will strengthen the ticket."

DASSEL SCORCHED.

Midnight Blaze Carries Destruction to Many Business Places.

Dassel, Minn., Jan. 14.—A disastrous fire occurred here in which nine business houses were burned, together with stocks of goods, excepting such as were carried into the streets by citizens. The loss on buildings and stocks will reach \$50,000, with insurance of \$29,650. The fire started in the barber shop of Charles Robinson, a small wooden building, and in three hours the entire block, from street to street, was in ashes. There was no wind or the damage would have been greater, as the fire apparatus was out of repair and could not be used. Prompt action by the citizens in forming bucket brigades saved the town from greater loss.

THROUGH THE ICE.

Member of a Logging Crew Near Cloquet is Drowned.

Cloquet, Minn., Jan. 14.—Mat Jamelson, a Norwegian employed in Miles' camp near this village, was drowned in the St. Louis river. He was riding on the rear runner of a pair of logging sleds loaded with logs, when the ice broke under the hind bob, precipitating the logs and Mr. Jamelson into about twenty feet of water. The front bob was caught over a boom stick frozen in the ice, thus preventing the team and driver from an immersion and possible drowning. Mr. Jamelson was thirty years old and unmarried. He leaves no relatives in this country.

Murder Charge Withdrawn.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 14.—After a day of wrangling in the Rudy case at Fort Pierre the charge of murder was withdrawn and a new one of manslaughter substituted. On this charge Rudy secured a continuance until the next term of court, and is out on bail.

Caught at Canton.

Canton, S. D., Jan. 14.—Sheriff Nelson of Minnehaha county arrested H. S. Ransom of Sioux Falls on complaint of W. H. Booth of that city, charging Ransom with having stolen diamonds worth several hundred dollars.

Bad Man From the Woods.

Menomonee, Wis., Jan. 14.—Dan Curtis was arrested for attempted assault on a girl twelve years of age. He came down from the woods last Sunday. He has served a term in jail for a similar offense.

The First Snow.

Garfield, Minn., Jan. 14.—The first snow fell here yesterday and farmers are rejoicing in the prospect of sleighing. The traffic in wood has been almost at a standstill as a result of the open winter.

Prominent Hastings Man Dead.

Hastings, Minn., Jan. 14.—S. G. Rathbone died suddenly of apoplexy, aged sixty-eight years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He was one of Hastings' most wealthy and prominent citizens.

Strike Is Settled.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 14.—The molders' strike at the Lakeside Malleable Iron company's plant was satisfactorily settled last night and the factory will resume on Monday morning with a full force.

A GROWING BUSINESS.

Baker Drug Co. Rapidly Making the Town of Fergus Falls Famous.

You would be surprised at the business being done right here in Fergus Falls by the Baker Drug Co. with "Baker's Nonpareil for Catarrh." We were in their office Saturday. Everyone was busy bottling, labeling, boxing and shipping this Catarrh Remedy. Their mail orders for one day was fifty-two dozen and they have facilities for putting up and shipping every day eighty dozen of the Nonpareil. Mr. Baker says their business has increased over eight hundred per cent since the first of last June. Ninety-three drug stores in Minnesota are now handling the Nonpareil, and they have twenty-three men on the road. They are doing business in nine other states. Mr. Baker showed us three letters just received. One man at Rugby, N. D., says: "Catarrh of twenty years standing cured. Had it both in head and stomach. Both have vanished like dew before the sun, and my general health is now good." Another from Little Falls, Minn., writes: "I am not the only one you have made happy. My little boy has had Catarrh for years and is using Nonpareil right along with me. I do believe the one bottle is going to cure both of us. I feel like a different man already." A merchant from Princeton, Minn., writes: "I am satisfied that Nonpareil is the best thing I have ever used. Has helped me immensely." Mr. Baker says, "Step in any day and we will show you letters like the above. We are receiving them all the time. It is evident that Baker's Nonpareil for Catarrh is a good thing, and that within five years the company will be doing as big a business as is done in the city of Fergus Falls. See if we have made any mistake in our prediction."—Fergus Falls (Minn.) Journal.

MANY LIVES LOST

LATE DETAILS OF THE WRECK ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST.

Steamer Struck a Ledge at the Foot of a Cliff Where Escape Was Hopeless—Carried a Crew of Sixty With Possibly Some Passengers, All of Whom Have Perished—Impossible to Reach the Wreck, Owing to the Prevailing Storm—Name of the Vessel Not Yet Known.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 14.—The following comprises all the details of the wreck in St. Mary's bay that could be obtained up to midnight: The ship is a two-masted steamer of nearly 3,000 tons, and probably carried a crew of sixty, with possibly some passengers. She went ashore before daybreak on Thursday morning, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped. All their occupants apparently perishing. The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene they found the after part of the wreck blazing fiercely and the fore part under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze. At that time only three men were left on board. Two were on the bridge and one was in the rigging. Those on the bridge were safe until after 2 p. m., when they were washed overboard and drowned, the bridge being carried away. The survivor soon after left the rigging, swam to the rocks and twice endeavored to get a footing. Falling in this he made his way back to the rigging, where he died of exposure during the night. Many dead bodies are visible tossing in the surf. Yesterday was more stormy than the day before and it was impossible to reach the wreck, which has sunk to such an extent that it is beneath the waves. A severe gale is raging which threatens to break up the wreck. It is hoped to be able to obtain her name today. Residents along the shore made every possible effort to rescue the survivor in the rigging, but lacking proper outfit they were unable to succeed. There is not the slightest prospect that any one on board escaped death, as the intense cold would kill any one who escaped drowning.

ROBBERS' BOLD WORK.

They Rob a Woman and Then Set Fire to Her Store.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Two robbers, one dressed as a woman, gagged, choked and robbed Mrs. George Wheelock, wife of the chief street engineer of the city, in her millinery store. After taking \$75 from the bosom of Mrs. Wheelock's dress the robbers set fire to the building in the hope, it is thought, that in the confusion, they might make their escape unnoticed. Their ruse was successful, and now the police are searching for the pair, of whom only a meager description was given by Mrs. Wheelock, who is prostrated over the occurrence. The crime was committed while a score of persons were passing the store.

INVITED TO CALIFORNIA.

Dewey Says He Would Like to Live in That State.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The California delegation in congress called on Admiral Dewey and invited him to visit the state next September, when California will celebrate the semi-centennial of its admission to the Union. The admiral said he hoped to make the trip to California next summer or fall, and he would endeavor to arrange so as to be present at the time indicated. During the interview Admiral Dewey said that during his stay in Manila, when he was looking ahead to his retirement, he had intended making arrangements to live at Santa Barbara, Cal., as he liked the people and the climate of the state.

NO KRUPP GUNS.

German Government Lays Down the Law of Neutrality.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The semi-official Nord Deutsche Gazette says the government has decided that it would not be compatible with strict neutrality to allow war material to be sent from Germany either to Great Britain or to the Transvaal, and, therefore, when it was reported that Herr Krupp was making steel shells for Great Britain, the firm was promptly requested to stop any intended dispatch of arms, guns, ammunition or other war munitions to either belligerent.

Only Woman Bank Cashier.

Walsh, Ind., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Sarah F. Dick, the only woman who is cashier of a national bank in the United States, was for the eighteenth time elected to the responsible position in a bank of this city yesterday. The institution has deposits of \$250,000.

Hanged for Rape.

Seguin, Tex., Jan. 14.—Rapist Ellis Fisher was hanged here yesterday. On the scaffold he declared his innocence and warned his people against giving way to their passions and keeping bad company, which, he said, had brought him to where he was now.

Lieut. Gilmore on Duty.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Lieut. Gilmore, formerly of the Yorktown and for many months a prisoner in the hands of the Tagals, has been assigned to temporary duty on the Glacier.

Oats for South Africa.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—It is reported here that the British government has purchased several shiploads of oats for the use of the army in South Africa. Two vessels have been chartered to load cargoes at this port.

Lawton Fund Growing.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Gen. Corbin announced that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund had reached the handsome figure of \$80,101, being an increase of nearly \$4,000 since the last report.

The Arnewood Mystery

BY MAURICE H. HERVEY.

Author of "Dead Man's Court," "Somerville's Crime," "Dartmoor," "Maravin's Money," etc., etc.

CHAPTER IX. (Continued.)

I still possess the original handbill given to me that evening, and it runs as follows:

£5,000. FIVE THOUSAND £5,000
POUNDS. REWARD.

Whereas, upon the morning of November 20th, the dead body of Luke Arnewood, Gentleman, was found in a lodging house, Greek Street, Soho; and whereas, upon the medical evidence adduced at the inquest, a verdict was returned of Wilful Murder against one, Thomas Webb, and another person or persons unknown. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, his solicitors or agents, for such information as may lead to the conviction of the said Thomas Webb, or any other person or persons concerned in the said murder.

RICHARD ARNEWOOD.
(Captain 91st Fusiliers, Aldershot.)
Junior Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
Agents: Hawkins & Co., 100 Exeter Street, Strand, W. C.
Solicitors: O'Brien & Grudger, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

It certainly looked a striking notice in print. And, since Captain Arnewood was so eager for publicity, I struck off six copies for immediate insertion in as many of the leading dailies. Apparently, he had overlooked them.

CHAPTER X.

My Client Puzzles Me.

Punctual as I was to my appointment next morning, I was not more so than Captain Arnewood, whom I found eagerly awaiting my arrival. He was scanning the Morning Post as I entered, but he had not noticed the reward notice in the agony column, and was, apparently, greatly pleased when I showed it to him.

"An excellent idea of yours, Mr. Weston," he remarked, "and one which—strange to say—never occurred to me. However, with the newspapers and the bill posters, matters should become lively for the man who strangled Luke Arnewood, eh?"

"Let us hope so," I answered. "The readers of the great dailies must number several millions, and they are of all classes. Within a few days the news of the reward will have spread throughout the United Kingdom, and your posters will serve to keep public interest alive in the matter. But, candidly, I am not over-optimistic of any good results."

"Why so?" he demanded, pausing in the act of decapitating an egg—for my reply.

"Simply because no actual accomplices in the crime could claim the reward without putting a rope around his own neck as well as around that of the actual murderer; and I believe that the man who planned your cousin's death is too clever a villain to allow any accidental discoverer of his secret to live. This, I may add, is also Inspector Traill's opinion. Indeed, he goes the length of asserting that the missing lodger, Webb, was made way with in obedience to the old murder adage that 'dead men tell no tales.'"

"For goodness sake, don't quote that addle-headed inspector's theories!" he exclaimed, irritably. "I have placed the affair in your hands, not in his!"

"Very well, Captain Arnewood, I rejoined, feeling strongly tempted to smile at his persistent antipathy to the police. "My own individual opinion is that, for the reasons I have stated, too much reliance must not be placed upon the reward, however well advertised. It may, however, bring us such information as will fully justify your liberality and foresight."

"Time will tell," was his comment upon the not over-optimistic forecast. "Meanwhile, I want to get those posters off my mind. How am I to proceed?"

"Simply write me an order upon your printers for their delivery to Hawkins & Co. Our people will do the rest through the big agencies."

"Come! That's what I call business!" he exclaimed, hastily swallowing his coffee as he proceeded to write the required order.

I then urged him, as gently as I could, to write to the Home Secretary, and, if possible, see one of the Upper Secretaries forthwith at the Home Office.

"We stand to lose rather than gain," I pointed out, "by appearing to act independently of, or at cross purposes with, the police, however widely our methods of inquiry may differ from theirs."

"I suppose you know best in a matter of this sort," he answered, somewhat reluctantly, "and I'll follow your advice. What is the use of employing an expert and ignoring his instructions? It's some comfort to know that the advertisements are out and the posters well under way. Oh! by-the-by, my solicitors want me over in Ireland. There's no reason why I should not run across to-night, is there?"

"None that I am aware of," I replied. "What I mean is that my presence in London is not essential, so far as you are concerned."

"Certainly not. In fact, there are one or two points in connection with your late cousin's antecedents which you might elucidate better on the spot than I could by mere correspondence with Messrs. Grudger & O'Brien. You make a note of them?"

"With pleasure," he assented, seizing a sheet of note paper with almost childish eagerness. "Fire away!"

"Ask them whether your cousin, in any of his later letters to them, gave any definite information as to his position financially. What I want to get at is whether or not he would be likely to arrive in London with any considerable sum in his possession."

"I understand," remarked the captain. "Anything else?"

"Yes, one more thing. I answered, speaking very deliberately and fixing my eyes full on his face. "To how many persons and to whom did he communicate the fact that the missing heir was coming home by the Walroa?"

For some moments Captain Arnewood stared at me blankly, pencil in hand. The question had clearly surprised, if not startled him; but, although I am a good physiognomist, and had the advantage of taking him unawares, I could detect no positive indication of any guilty fear upon his pale, thin countenance. What I read there was rather an expression of suddenly-aroused anxiety. I was fairly puzzled; but I waited for him to speak without appearing to notice his hesitation.

"That seems to me a very clever question," he said, at length, with a poor attempt at a smile. "If it can be answered with any sort of accuracy. But I'm afraid it can't. The Arnewood succession has been ordinary club gossip in Dublin for months past, and everyone knew that old Basil's grandson was returning to claim his inheritance."

"Very likely," I rejoined, quietly; "but that is not the point. Did every one know he was returning by the Walroa?"

Again the same anxious, worried look, and the same hesitation in replying. My reference to the Walroa evidently struck some chord in Captain Arnewood's memory which jarred his shaky nerves sorely. He pressed his hand to his left side, as though in sudden pain, and walking, with obvious effort, to a sideboard, helped himself to some brandy.

"It's nothing," he said, faintly declining my proffered arm. I shall be all right in a minute or two. I suffer from weak heart-action."

His prediction proved true. The attack of faintness passed off almost as quickly as it had come on. I am not much of a doctor, but I could see that the incident was no mere device to avoid an awkward topic, and that his explanation was the true one. Yet, at heart, a person suffering from heart disease is liable to be stricken down at any moment. I could scarcely suppose that there had been no casual connection between the recent attack and my reiterated mention of the Walroa. There was a skeleton in the closet; somewhere. But what that particular skeleton was I had yet to discover.

Now, it was obviously my cue to keep my suspicions to myself. I accordingly dropped the Walroa entirely, and confined my remarks to the subject of heart troubles. All invalids love to talk of their ailments. Captain Arnewood was no exception to the rule, and I soon had him entirely at my ease again. I wanted to understand my man better.

"I've always known that my heart is all wrong," he explained, "but it is only within the past month or so that it has caused me any serious trouble. I had occasion to cross over to Ireland on business for about a fortnight, and I was ill during almost the whole of my stay there. Since my return to London I have been ever so much better; in fact, the twinge I had just now was the first I have experienced for more than a week."

"And yet you propose starting for Dublin to-night?"

"I cannot help myself," he rejoined. "I am bound to put in an appearance as the new owner of the family estates. But I shall cut my visit as short as possible. I can assure you, I have come to regard Ireland (although I am an Irishman myself) as a veritable graveyard. And yet, up to the time of my last visit, I liked the country, and the climate suited me well enough."

"That's rather strange," I remarked. "Did you take medical advice?"

"Yes; but the doctors, as usual, disagreed. The nearest approach to an intelligent explanation I could get was that the damp air favored certain rheumatic tendencies, which, in turn, reacted upon the heart. Anyhow, and whatever the reason, Ireland no longer agrees with me, and I shall not stay there a day longer than I can help. I literally dread going there at all."

For the first time I began to entertain some slight misgivings as to my excitable client's sanity. The difference in climate between Dublin and London, within a week of Christmas, could scarcely be so greatly to the disadvantage of the Irish capital as he seemed to imagine. Indeed, the very reverse seemed far more likely, at this particular season. And yet, his dread of Ireland was very real. Why? Was it merely one of his fads? Or was the cupboard that contained the skeleton situated in the Emerald Isle?

While I was endeavoring to think out answers to these questions the captain chatted away freely, and I allowed him to talk himself to a standstill. I then assisted him to draw up a short memorial for the Home Secretary, and left him contentedly writing out a fair copy of the document. He exacted a promise that I would keep him informed, by means of a daily report, of the progress of affairs; and he undertook to obtain replies from the solicitors to the two questions I had proposed. Finally, he wrote a check in favor of Hawkins & Co. for £200 on account, although I had not even hinted at any such provision.

"I like to do things my own way," he remarked. "You'll have to pay for the printing and advertising, and your inquiries must not be cramped for lack of funds. And now good-bye for the present, and good luck."

I cordially reciprocated these good wishes, and so for the time being (a

very brief time it turned out) we parted.

"Very good business, indeed," was Mr. Hawkins' verdict when I handed him the check. "It is a pleasure to work for a client so generous and considerate as Captain Arnewood. We must, we really must, get at the bottom of this mystery. Mr. Weston—for his sake as well as our own. And, by the way, you must not cramp your personal expenses."

As a matter of fact, I never did. Still, it was pleasant to be allowed even a freer hand than usual.

CHAPTER XI.

The Steward Finds a Clue.

To judge from the appalling number of letters which reached the office—to say nothing of a steady stream of callers—the £5,000 reward had sunk deep into the minds of many persons possessed of more leisure and imagination than money. I opened these letters at first hopefully, and finally despairingly. The so-called "information" offered for sale was usually of the vaguest and most worthless description.

A large number of correspondents promised under guarantee of strictest secrecy on my part, and in consideration of a round sum in advance) to reveal the name and whereabouts of a man they "suspected" of complicity in the crime. Many others simply propounded theories, which I was invited to adopt upon the pay-by-results system. Several offered their services as detectives, on reasonable terms, etc.

Out of several hundreds of letters, but two proved worth the trouble of perusal. Mr. Gray (the steward, it will be remembered, of the Walroa) wrote briefly, but to the point. He hoped shortly to find a reliable clue to Mr. Arnewood's movements for the first hour or so, at all events, after leaving the ship.

"I had intended this tip for the police," he explained, candidly; "but, of course, I'll follow the big money. I've a wife and family to think of. If all goes well you'll hear from me again within twenty-four hours." Remembering the man, this sounded promisingly.

The other letter was from a fellow-passenger, who, after expressing his regret and horror, informed me that he had been asked by deceased, just before the vessel entered the dock, if he could recommend a quiet bachelor's hotel of good class; and that, in reply, he had suggested the "Beresford," Convent Garden. He remarked that Arnewood made a memorandum of the address, and certainly left him under the impression that he would follow his advice. He trusted that this clue might be of some use, and signed himself "H. C. Burton," giving his address as the Union Club, Birmingham. Clearly there were possibilities in this communication, also.

The callers, if not quite so numerous as the letter-writers, were just as irritatingly remarkable for vagueness of statement. They were all brimful of advice, opinions and theories, but not one of them knew aught of the dead man or of his movements. The only possible helpful outcome of some scores of vexatious interviews was a week, of a news-vendor who had known Tom Webb well, and who, rightly or wrongly, believed he had recently caught a glimpse of him in some slum in Clerkenwell.

"Then, why on earth didn't you follow him up?" I asked, incredulously. "What for?" he retorted, drily. "To give the bloomin' 'teeves a lift? Not much. Tom must know he's wanted. I think I, and if he's druv to hide himself, 'tain't my business to split on 'im and do myself no good."

"Was the police reward out, then?" I inquired.

"No," was the reply; "it warn't." I guessed as much. The man really believed he had seen Webb (with whom he must have been on intimate terms to speak of him as Tom), but was too loyal to betray him to the police—gratis. Our big reward made all the difference.

"Well," I said, "I may as well tell you at once that I am sure you are mistaken, and that the man you saw was not Webb at all. But I will give you a fair chance of verifying your opinion. I'll give you thirty shillings a week, with one shilling a day extra for expenses, so as to enable you to give the whole of your time to hunting up Webb. How does that suit you?"

"First-class," he answered, briskly. "No harm, I suppose, in carrying a few papers about with me? The police might have a nark on me, if they saw me loafin' around empty-handed."

"All right," I responded. "Ply your present calling enough to keep out of trouble; but, for your own sake, don't neglect the job I've intrusted to you. Report yourself here every morning at 10 o'clock, and the cashier will give you six shillings. Here's half a sovereign to start you. And now, off with you!"

"Thankee, sir; I'll turn up reg'lar, never fear!"

I had very little doubt that he would attend, with great punctuality, for his daily pay, and could only hope that he would do his utmost to earn it. If only poor Tom Webb should be discovered, after all! What possible explanation (short of complicity in the crime) would he have to account for his disappearance? With my utmost effort of will-power I thrust this maddening and wholly unanswerable question from my mind, and resolved to pay Mr. Gray a surprise visit during the cold drive this time, in a fur-lined overcoat which, in addition to keeping me warm, would be calculated, I thought, to impress the steward with a proper sense of my dignity and importance. I drove straight to the docks, not even calling at the White Bear on the way, and was again fortunate in finding Mr. Gray on board the Walroa. He received me with all his former civility, and, being off duty, gladly accepted an invitation to accompany me ashore. At my request, he piloted me to a quiet little hotel, where, in a private room, we could converse at our ease over cigars and refreshments.

"Have you anything fresh to add to this?" I inquired, producing his letter. "I had come upon the off-chance that you might have."

"Yes and no," was his somewhat enigmatical reply. "Let me explain. All my inquiries on board proved futile, until I chanced to hear from one

of the cook's boys that a stranger (who had somehow boarded the ship before she was made fast) gave him a shilling and a letter which he was to deliver at once to a saloon passenger named Arnewood. The boy saw nothing more of the stranger, but pocketed the shilling and proceeded to execute his commission."

"Not knowing Mr. Arnewood by name, he naturally inquired from the first steward he met, who happened to be the bathman, Spratt. Spratt took the letter from the boy (despite the latter's protests), saying he would deliver it himself. As this probably meant the loss of a tip, the boy naturally resented the bathman's action, and kept an eye upon his movements, with a view of subsequently claiming a share in any resulting gratuity. Spratt examined the address and envelope very carefully, turning it over several times, and finally opened it. He read the contents eagerly, replacing the letter in a fresh envelope from the writing table in the saloon, re-addressed it, and then coolly proceeded to deliver it to a passenger (presumably Mr. Arnewood) in one of the state rooms."

"The dickens he did!" I exclaimed. "This is decidedly interesting. I have met this Mr. Spratt, and have his solemn assurance that he neither saw or heard anything of Arnewood after the ship entered the channel. Excuse me for anticipating you. But does a somewhat grimy person named Blogg come into your narrative, also?"

"Well, as a matter of fact, he does," assented the steward, in some surprise, "as you will presently see. The boy, it seems, appealed to Spratt for a reward, and received a sound cuffing for his pains; whereupon he vowed vengeance against his tyrant, but resolved to wait a more favorable opportunity of denouncing him than could be found in the hurry and bustle of disembarkation. Still brooding over his wrongs and watching his enemy's movements, he presently saw him in earnest conversation with the fifth engineer, the very man you just mentioned, Blogg. At any other time he would have paid no attention to this, as the two men were known to be chums. But the bathman's tampering with the letter made him suspicious, and he watched."

"By this time the gangways were in position, and the passengers were scrambling ashore in their usual headlong fashion. Among them was a tall man, carrying a small brass-bound valise, in whose movements Spratt and the engineer seemed strangely interested. Immediately he landed, he was accosted by the same stranger who had given the boy the letter, and led away, somewhat hurriedly, to a brougham, in which he at once drove away, leaving the stranger, apparently, to pass his luggage through the custom house."

"When the brougham went Blogg sprang hastily to the gangway, as though about to start in pursuit, but perhaps realizing the unlikelihood of overtaking it, went quietly ashore and kept a watchful eye upon the stranger. Little dreaming that he was being shadowed himself just as carefully by the boy, who was now resolved to see the thing through, even if he had to take French leave of the ship for a few hours to do so."

"Well, the stranger succeeded in clearing the luggage (which merely consisted of two portmanteaus and a box) smartly enough, and had them conveyed to a spring-cart, which he had in waiting by his own servant. He then took his seat beside the latter and drove Citywards, in the track of the brougham, followed by Blogg at a smart run. Whereupon the boy started in pursuit of Blogg."

"Quite dramatic," I remarked. "Is it not rather strange, though, that these incidents should have attracted no attention?"

"Not very, if you take into account the hurry and confusion of disembarkation," replied Mr. Gray. "Everyone is too busy to pay much heed to any business but his own. You must observe, also, that the prompt dispatch of Mr. Arnewood in a private brougham and the handling of his luggage solely by his servant were clearly devices to obviate the necessity of his whole affair was evidently planned to burke subsequent inquiries as to Mr. Arnewood's movements, and (as it would seem) with his own sanction."

"How far did Blogg and the boy follow the dog-cart?" I inquired.

"It soon passed out of sight, but Blogg kept on doggedly in pursuit for about two miles, pausing now and then, apparently, to make inquiries. At last, thoroughly blown and exhausted, he jumped into a passing hansom. The boy, having but a shilling, and dressed as he was, was unable to follow suit, and had to abandon the chase."

"Did he take the number of the cab?"

"He says he did, but forgot it again before he could borrow a pencil to jot it down. He was anxious, moreover, to get back to the Walroa before his absence should be discovered, and, favored by the confusion, managed to sneak on board unquestioned."

"And Blogg?"

"He did not return to the ship for nearly three days. This prolonged absence without leave very nearly led to his dismissal; but he got around the skipper, with some fairy-tale about a sick mother at Deptford, and escaped with a severe reprimand."

"This, then, is the clue you refer to in your letter, I suppose?"

"Yes; but I hoped to improve it by later news about Blogg. Ever since the boy told me his story I have bound him over to secrecy and have intrusted him with a special mission to watch both the bathman and the engineer. I ascertained yesterday that Blogg would be going to town to-day. He has done so, and so has the boy. I expect to learn something when the latter returns."

"You have acted with great judgment," I said, cordially, "and you have certainly found a clue which should prove of the utmost value. I must see this boy of yours."

"He may be on board now," rejoined Mr. Gray. "He is sure to return some time to-night. Will you await him on board? At the worst, I can offer you a wide choice of state-rooms to sleep in."

I at once accepted the offer, and we presently adjourned to the Walroa.

(To be Continued.)

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Private Mail Boxes—New Fire-Escape Truck—A Novel Voting Machine—Will Make the Blind See and the Deaf Hear.

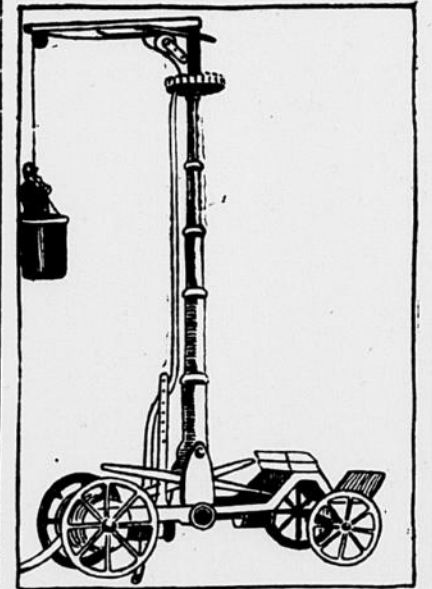
The Russian electrician, Paul Stiens, is now in London, exhibiting an invention by which he claims he can restore sight to the blind, and even to those who were born blind. Stien's idea is to supply a substitute for the lens of the eye by the aid of electricity. "Immediately the apparatus is brought into contact with the body of the individual operated upon," said he, "as in the camera, it focuses the rays of light from the object to the brain, and sight is given. Objects are clearly seen. They are not inverted, but appear in their proper form. My apparatus simply constitutes a substitute for the lens of the eye." Experiments seem to bear out Stien's statements. He claims also that his invention will enable the deaf to hear perfectly. You know," he said, "that even though the drum or tympanic membrane is at fault, if the small bones called the incus malleus and stapes are present, a man is enabled to hear by means of a plug which is put in his right ear. In fact, such a plug is called a false drum. Now, with the aid of my apparatus, when the membrane and bones are at fault, hearing is given by application of my apparatus to the surface of the body. The body is a good conductor of the electric current, and when the apparatus is in use a man wishing to talk to the deaf person speaks into the apparatus. The voice vibrations are carried through it to the person spoken to, thence by his nerves to the resonating chambers and along the eustachian tubes to the auditory nerves, which convey the sound to the center of hearing in the brain." Asked what happened when the auditory nerve was at fault, Mr. Stiens said another nerve would gradually be educated to take its place.

The West Indies Hurricane.

The United States hydrographic office has tracked out the late destructive West Indian hurricane. It was first encountered on August 3 at a point near latitude 12 degrees north, further east than any tropical storm hitherto reported to the hydrographic office. The center of the storm reached Porto Rico on the 8th, Hayti on the 9th, Bahamas on the 12th, and Jupiter, Fla., on the 13th. It then continued parallel to the United States coast, where hurricanes were reported by vessels until the 19th. When last reported, on the 21st, it was near latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 60 degrees west, much weakened in character. The life of this hurricane is stated to have been longer than any hitherto reported to the hydrographic office.

New Fire-Escape Truck.

No great improvement in fire ladders has been made for some time, the hook and ladder truck having retained its present character for many years. In a new and apparently practicable patented improvement in fire-escape trucks the familiar ladder is replaced by a telescoping extensible steel shaft which is pneumatically extended, resembling when extended an elongated pole with many sections. At the top of this steel column is a bracket arm from which swings a basket supported on ropes, in which the fire-bound victims make their descent to the ground. Provision is also made for tilting the steel shaft so as to throw the basket directly in front of the windows where it is required. With a fireproof basket and a rope it is possible for women and children to make their escape from the upper stories of blazing buildings under



der circumstances where it would be necessary for a fireman to go up a ladder and assist or carry them to the ground. Furthermore, this arrangement can be operated as readily and with as great speed and be made with as great a reach as the longest ladders.

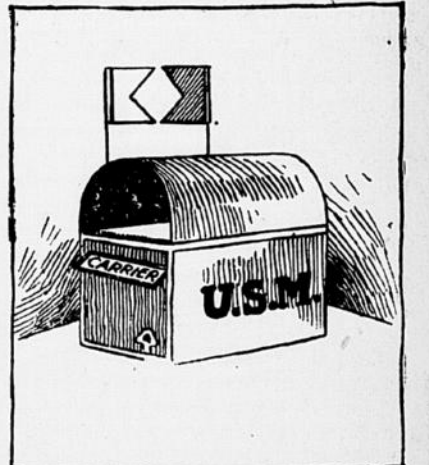
Photographing the Rainbow.

MM. Antonaldi and Mathew of the National Agronomical Institute, Paris, publishes in Knowledge a well-illustrated article on clouds. The application of photography to the study of meteorology enabled them to study the form and height of clouds, waterspouts, rainbows, halos, coronae, etc., and to record the "fugitive sinuosities" of lightning. A photograph of a rainbow, taken June 2, shows that the inner space of the bow is much brighter than the outer, an appearance which is not always noticeable to the naked eye. This difference is due to the existence of secondary rainbows, or "super-numerary bows," unexplained by Descartes and Newton, but to which Young

applied his discovery of the law of interference of light.

Private Mail Boxes.

The postoffice department has ordered that in all cities and towns having free delivery the postal system shall be extended to include house-to-house collections, and the system is also extended to all rural free delivery routes. One of the requirements, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which the citizen must observe is to supply his own mail box. Postmasters are instructed to give information about the boxes and encourage householders to put them up. The government has made special recommendation of a certain kind of mail box represented in the accompanying cut. This box is a unique contrivance fitted with automatic signal flags so that the passing carrier can see at a glance if there is any mail deposited in it for him to collect. It is also a receptacle for delivered mail, and a different colored flag apprises the householder when the carrier leaves any mail in the box. One of the flags is white and the other red. The box is to be affixed to a post near



the street convenient for the carrier. It is fitted with perfect locks, and when the carrier drops mail into the box the white flag immediately comes up, which indicates that there is mail for the people in the house. Dropping a letter to be mailed into the box raises the red flag, which is the signal to the passing carrier. It is large enough for the largest-sized letter, and has separate spaces for papers and packages. It is the intention of the postoffice department to introduce the house-to-house collection system as soon as possible.

A Novel Voting Machine.

A novel voting machine was tested the other day at the government printing office in Rome. It is the work of Dr. G. Trespioli, a well-known scientist, and his brother Faustus. A voter goes to the polling booth and the official in charge cancels his name on the register and puts in its place a stamp bearing the number of the ward, and a progressive number, which he obtains by consulting and setting the machine in operation. Until this number is obtained the voter can do nothing, for the machine would not act. When he learns his number all he has to do is to step on the pedal of the machine and press on the ticket bearing the name of the candidate he prefers. Then, after he has removed his foot from the pedal, he sees under a plate of glass his ticket go directly into the ballot box, and thus his duty is done. The machine is in the form of a box, and it contains scrolls of cardboard on which are printed the names of the various candidates. After each voter has made his selection a ticket is cut from one of the scrolls, and passes into the ballot box, which is constantly revolving. When the day's work is over the ballot box is opened and the votes are counted in the usual manner.

Graveyard Studies.

In his opening address on "Geological Time" to the geology section of the British association, Sir Archibald Geikie urged upon town geologists and those in the country who have no opportunities of venturing far afield, that they may do good service by carefully scrutinizing ancient buildings and monuments. In the churchyards they will find much to occupy and interest them, not, however, like Old Mortality, in repairing the tombstones, but in tracing the ravages of the weather upon them and in obtaining definite measures of the rate of their decay. Sir Archibald himself, twenty years ago, studied in the graveyards and cemeteries of Edinburgh the rate at which marble gives way in such a moist climate as that of Scotland.

Recent Inventions.

An improved snow-melting machine has an air compressor operated by the motion of the machine, to drive air into contact with a gas flame and combine the two for increasing the heat in the melting chamber, the gas being formed from gasoline.

Time of each collection from a mail box is indicated in rotation by a new apparatus having an endless chain of card holders, rotated by the action of opening the box at each collection, thus throwing a new card in front of the indicator slot.

To enable a person to float in the water in an upright position a Massachusetts man has designed an apparatus composed of a belt to be inflated and placed around the waist, with a weighted rod attached to each leg to keep the floater vertical.

An electric band has been patented for use in giving treatment to patients, comprising two semicircular pieces of metal, one being zinc and the other copper, hinged together at the back, with an adjustable fastening in front which grips the band around the waist.

The fewer superlatives you inject into your conversation the more attention people will pay to what you say.

The Tribune.

PUBLISHED AT
BOWBELLS, N. D., ON FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

BY THOS. B. HURLY.

Entered at the postoffice in Bowbells, N. D.,
as second-class matter.

HIGH PRICES PREVAILING.

According to Bradstreet's records, says the Pioneer Press, the general level of prices on Jan. 1 was higher than at any time since July 1, 1891. The advance was 17 per cent during the year and 1 per cent during December. This latter advance is not so heavy as those of previous months because several important articles fell off for one reason or another; none of them, however, in the least indicative of a general downward trend. In fact, special circumstances account for all the declines, most of them being healthy reactions after a speculative rise that as usual carried prices temporarily higher than the conditions of the market warranted.

Attention is also called to the fact that while the American price level is 17 per cent higher than a year ago, that of England is 12 per cent higher. If the advance in prices is due to trusts, solely or primarily, it must be that they have trusts in England. And if England, with no tariff except for revenue, has trusts, what becomes of the plea that the tariff is the mother of trusts? The fact is, free trade England, as well as America, has trusts; that America has trusts in articles that are not protected as well as in those that are; that part of the advance in some of the articles controlled by trusts is due to their manipulation, and that a few of the trusts that have thus abused their power have been enabled, by the existence of a high tariff on those articles, to push prices a bit higher than would have been possible if competition with the old world product had been free. The trusts that hold this advantageous position are few among the hundreds that have sprung into being in the last eighteen months, and to repeal the tariff would not destroy or even hurt the large majority, but would limit the power of these few to raise prices above the import point. Not the tariff, but the commercial advantages and the attractions of stock-jobbing have been the parents of these new corporations, whose real power for good and for ill, even to the wisest and most careful of observers, is still a problem.

SUFFOCATE.

Do Certain Animals When Their Mouths
Are Held Open.

Animals of the horse kind can only breathe through the mouth with great difficulty and effort, so that if their nose is obstructed they tend to suffocate. Even their vocal sounds are uttered through the nose as a rule, but when they do use the mouth, the cry is made with obvious effort, and is generally of a strident character. The horse's neigh is made by respiratory efforts through the nose, and is easy and spontaneous in character; but the scream it utters when in mortal pain is made through the mouth, and is labored and unnatural. The donkey makes a pleasant hissing noise through the nose when pleased, but its bray through the mouth is painful and labored. Large, open nostrils form an important feature in a thoroughbred horse, for from its inability to breathe through the mouth it is dependent on its nose for its "wind" when going at great speed. Much lower in the scale of life we find the frog, which suffocates when its mouth is forcibly kept open.

To Our Patrons.

Having disposed of our hardware business in Bowbells to Messrs. Hamilton & Corey, and as we are desirous of closing up our books this is to notify all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us to call at once at the store and square accounts, thereby saving themselves cost if these accounts have to be put into the hands of a collector.

8-10 LARSON & CULP.

Delinquent Tax Notice.

Pursuant to chapter 134, Session laws of 1899, you are hereby notified that all taxes, both real and personal, become due on the first day of November last, and will become delinquent on the first day of February, 1900. At that date a penalty of five per cent will be charged on all such delinquent taxes which remain unpaid and will draw interest at the rate of one per cent per month.

JAS. H. SCOFIELD,
County Treasurer,
Ward county.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Bowbells State Bank

Know all men by these presents, That we, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of incorporating, under the laws of the State of North Dakota, a Corporation to be known by the corporate name of

BOWBELLS STATE BANK.

And we hereby certify that the objects for which this corporation is formed are: To transact a general banking business under the general laws of the State of North Dakota.

That its principal place of business shall be in the Town of Bowbells, County of Ward and State of North Dakota, said town having a population of 150 inhabitants.

That the term of its existence shall be twenty-five years from and after the date of its incorporation.

That the number of its directors shall be three, and that the names and residences of those who shall be directors and serve as such officers until the election of their successors and their qualification, are:

Names.	Residences.
T. E. Burke,	Kennmare, N. D.
C. O. Ryberg,	Kennmare, N. D.
W. H. Wohlheiter,	Harvey, N. D.

The names and places of residence of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each of them are as follows:

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.
T. E. Burke,	Kennmare, N. D.	Ten (10)
C. O. Ryberg,	Kennmare, N. D.	Twenty (20)
W. H. Wohlheiter,	Harvey, N. D.	Twenty (20)

That the capital stock of this corporation shall be Five Thousand Dollars, divided into fifty shares, which may be increased from time to time as may be deemed expedient. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 16th day of December, A. D. 1899.

T. E. BURKE	[Seal]
C. O. RYBERG	[Seal]
W. H. WOHLHEITER	[Seal]

Signed and sealed in presence of—
G. N. Livdahl,
W. E. Cooke.

State of North Dakota, ss
County of Wells,

On this 16th day of December, in the year A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, before me, Alfred Blaisdell, a Notary Public in and for Wells county, North Dakota, personally appeared T. E. Burke, C. O. Ryberg and W. H. Wohlheiter, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal this 16th day of December, A. D. 1899.
[Seal] ALFRED BLAISDELL,
Notary Public.

CERTIFICATE OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, ss
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Whereas, T. E. Burke, C. O. Ryberg and W. H. Wohlheiter and others have filed in this office a copy of their Articles of Association and an Organization Certificate, as provided in Sections 3226, 3227 and 3228, Chapter 20 of the Revised Codes of 1895, said chapter being the law governing the organization and management of State Banks, setting forth all the facts required to be stated in said sections, and have in all respects complied with the requirements of the law governing the organization of State Banks, as contained in the chapter hereinbefore referred to:

Now, therefore, I, Fred Falley, Secretary of State of the State of North Dakota, in virtue and by authority of law, do hereby certify that said parties, their associates and successors, have become a body politic and corporate, under the corporate name of Bowbells State Bank, and by that name are hereby authorized to commence the business of banking; to adopt and use a corporate seal; to sue and be sued; purchase, hold and convey real and personal property, as provided by said chapter; to have succession for a period of twenty-five years; to make contracts and to have and enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to State Banks under the laws of this state, subject to their Articles of Incorporation and all legal restrictions and liabilities in relation thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal of the State of North Dakota, at Bismarck, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1900.

[Seal] FRED FALLEY,
Secretary of State.
By FRANK LAWRENCE,
Deputy.

IF YOU NEED A PUMP FOR YOUR WELL, CALL ON

OLE J. STOMPRO

—DEALER IN—

Pumps, Pipes, Strainers, Cylinders, Fittings and all kinds of Well Material.

Have had several years experience in well-drilling in the Red River Valley and can fit a pump up right to any depth well at prices as reasonable as possible.

OLE J. STOMPRO,
BOWBELLS, N. D.

A. L. CALKINS,
Treasurer of the

CITY DRAY LINE

All work done carefully, promptly and at the lowest living charges, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Notary Public Att'y-at-Law

John Shippam,

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.

I buy and sell Farm Lands and Lots—Real Estate Loans—Legal Papers drawn—Insurance—Collections.

Will open office and be ready for business on or about March 15, 1900.
Office: Main street,
BOWBELLS, N. D.

ANYONE WISHING TO BE LOCATED CORRECTLY

On a Good 160 Acres of Homestead Land, call on

John Lesh

THREE SEASONS

Of Driving and Locating has given me a thorough knowledge of Government Lands.

Locating a Specialty.
JOHN LESH,
Bowbells, N. D.

Bowbells!

The new town of Bowbells is located in the famous Des Lacs Valley, in the Central part of Ward County, N. D., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y--'Soo Line.'

BOWBELLS is located in the center of one of the finest tracts of agricultural lands in North Dakota. Over 700 settlers have taken up land tributary to BOWBELLS, and new settlers are moving in every day. Over 120 settlers have filed on lands around BOWBELLS so far during the present month of December. Within a year from now BOWBELLS will have upwards of 1,500 prosperous settlers on lands tributary to it.

The Des Lacs Valley at BOWBELLS is 12 to 15 miles wide. The soil is a dark, rich loam, with clay subsoil; land is level prairie, with a gentle incline towards the river. The soil is free from stones and very fertile. There are no better wheat lands in North Dakota than are to be had here. It is all Government land and subject to entry under the Homestead Act.

There is an abundance of Coal around BOWBELLS, which can be bought at \$1.00 per ton. Excellent water is to be found in wells at a depth of 20 to 40 feet.

The crop of wheat, flax and vegetables grown this year cannot be excelled in quantity or quality by any locality anywhere. The yield of wheat in Ward county this year will average 25 bushels per acre.

BOWBELLS is destined to grow very fast for the next few years, and offers excellent openings in all lines of business—especially in machinery, lumber and general merchandising. There is a grand opening for a good livery stable.

For further particulars, price of lots, etc., call on or address

THOS. B. HURLY, Bowbells, N. D.

State Bank of Bowbells

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$5,000

RESPONSIBILITY, \$40,000

OPEN FOR BUSINESS MARCH 1

J. D. LANDSEBOROUGH,	GEORGE INGRAHAM,	D. E. FERGUSON,
PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	CASHIER

WALTER BOND,	JOHN O. HANCHETT,	G. L. BICKFORD,
PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	CASHIER

The First State Bank

—OF—

BOWBELLS, N. D.

Capital, \$5,000

Responsibility, \$30,000

Farm Loans, Collections and Insurance

G. L. BICKFORD, - NOTARY PUBLIC

Announcement...

We are now arranging for the erection of a commodious store building in Bowbells, which will be pushed to completion with all possible dispatch, and in which we will open up one of the most complete stocks of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE AND FURNITURE to be found northwest of Fargo, and will sell on the lowest living margin. Wait for the band-wagon and fall in with the crowd.

I. L. BERGE & CO.

Flour, Feed, Furniture

AND NOTIONS

The best grades of everything in our line at smallest profits always on hand by

MOVIUS & SON.

Anything that you want and not in stock will be procured on short notice.

LAVOY HOTEL,

JOS. LAVOY, PROP.,

BOWBELLS, NORTH DAKOTA.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. RATES REASONABLE. GOOD LIVERY AND FEED BARN IN CONNECTION.

Notary Public

Justice of Peace

Jas. W. Briggs,

Conveyancing - Insurance - and - Collections.

Town and Farm Property written in Reliable Companies.
COLLECTIONS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

McLellan & Burger

DEALERS IN

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Brick, Lime
Cement, Paper,

Sash, Doors, and everything in the building line found in first-class yards; also

COAL

AND FARMING MACHINERY

When in need of anything in our line, call and you will be pleased WITH GOODS AND PRICES

R. R. Ave., between Main and Weaver Sts.,

BOWBELLS, - - - NOR. DAK.

THE PIONEER STORE

H. C. BLENKNER, PROPRIETOR

Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing,

Flour and Feed, Etc.

Before buying give me a call and I will convince you that THE PIONEER STORE is the right place to do your trading.

My goods are all fresh and of best quality.

H. C. Blenkner

BOWBELLS, N. D.

Hamilton & Corey

DEALERS IN

Heavy and Shelf

HARDWARE

STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS, OILS
AND VARNISHES

We are enlarging our stock and will also carry a full line of

Light and Heavy Harness

We kindly solicit the patronage of the public.
HAMILTON & COREY.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE

—OF—

A. W. MOVIUS.

Has had experience in U. S. Land Office business since 1878. Contests a specialty.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1900

Dry Kenmare coal at McLellan & Burger's.

Movius & Son have 200 books on the road, to be let out at a circulating library.

Chas. and Frank Wood finished the tar-roofing of the State Bank of nowbells yesterday.

Just received—a fine assortment of men's suits and pants, at O. H. Johnson's. Call and see them.

S. Messinger located J. H. Carmichael of Algeo, Barnes county, on a fine homestead seven miles west of town, Tuesday.

J. A. Englund will have a bunch of good, heavy farm horses here for sale between the 1st and 10th of next month. See notice elsewhere.

W. J. Dilworth, of McLellan & Dilworth, has purchased lots 13 and 14 in block 11, on which he proposes building a residence in the early spring.

Parties in the southern part of the state are negotiating with the traffic department of the Soo Line for special freight rates on a large quantity of baled hay to be shipped to this point.

T. La Clair, A. G. Ramharter and F. E. Ash came up from Oakes on the flyer this morning. All will select business sites in Bowbells, as well as file on homesteads as near as may be to the future metropolis.

The first excursion of the new year via the "Soo Line" from Minneapolis and intermediate stations to "Bowbells on the Soo" comes in on Wednesday next, when quite a company of settlers may be looked for.

Before returning to his home at Inkster last Saturday, Abe Smith let the contract for building his livery and feed barn to McLellan & Dilworth, who will soon have the structure well under way. The main building will be 30x50 ft., with 20 ft. posts.

Az. Rohrback brought in to THE TRIBUNE a few days ago a lot of plump, solid and good-sized blood beets that would be a credit to gardening in the tropics—and they were raised right here on the first turn-over of the virgin soil—"the first crack out of the box."

Banker Landsborough got back Monday from Park River and is now busy getting things in readiness for opening of the State Bank of Bowbells. The building will probably be completed within the next two weeks. The large safe for the institution arrived this morning and is now being put in place.

Parties wanting dirt to fill in or bank buildings can learn where to get it without much exertion by calling at THE TRIBUNE. Fact is, we have just had a well put down and we are anxious to find some one who wants to haul the dirt away—as the mound caused thereby closes out the view of and from our picturesque shack.

A lone German struck town Wednesday on his way east via the "Soo Line" from the Queen's domain. Said he: "I goes oop mit Vimipeg; dey borrow me my monish; den dey steele my monish; den dey puts de bolice on mit me and runs me across mit de line, and calls me murderer, und tief, und vaggibone. Und, py golly, I gits. Don't it?"

W. T. Smith, manager of the Kenmare Coal Co., was in town Monday and dropped in to make acquaintance of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. S. is a thorough business man, is highly elated at the rapid settlement of this part of the county, and expressed himself as satisfied that both Bowbells and Kenmare are destined to be known and their influence felt in northwestern business circles—and that soon.

The second meeting of the Bowbells Literary Society, held at the school house Wednesday evening, was attended by a large and representative body of our people, both from town and country, and the program as published in last week's issue of THE TRIBUNE was rendered in a manner reflecting credit on each individual participant, the parts taken by Mr. and Mrs. Messinger, I. M. Reiff, E. C. Mahoney and Rev. Hines being especially worthy of notice. THE TRIBUNE would be pleased to give the program for next meeting, but we are denied that privilege as the secretary has failed to furnish it up to the hour of going to press. The next meeting will be at the school house Wednesday evening, Jan. 24.

Dr. Windell returned from Park River on Tuesday.

McLellan & Burger now have the dry Kenmare coal from Smith's mine for sale.

McLellan & Burger have secured the agency at Bowbells for the Smith dry Kenmare coal.

Magistrate Briggs returned this morning from the county seat, where he has been doing business for several days.

Don McLellan will begin work about Feb. 15 on a handsome residence for himself on lots 5 and 6, in block 11.

J. B. Sharp is up from Colgate arranging for erection of the new livery barn of Chidester & Sharp, the junior member of the firm being a son of J. B.

A pleasant time was had at Barney Waggoner's last Tuesday night by a large party, who "tripped the light fantastic" till the "wee sma' hours."

General Agent Flett, of the Garr-Scott Threshing Machine Co., was in town Tuesday and dropped in for a few minutes to swap yarns with THE TRIBUNE.

Frank Woods and E. C. Mahoney are dragging today and the land is working up admirably, there being not sufficient frost in the ground to retard the work in the least.

Joe Pietz and Gus Struble, two Richland county boys, were here Tuesday looking over the country and selected two fine homesteads six miles west of town. Postmaster Lesh locating them.

Alf. Beal, artistic painter, paper-hanger and decorator, was up from Kenmare yesterday, and during a social spell with THE TRIBUNE, informed us that within a few days he will move his family to and become a citizen of Bowbells.

The gentlemen who went to Kenmare to help organize the Woodmen Lodge last Friday night report having had a good time and that the new lodge was started on its career under the most flattering auspices, with a membership of about 30.

We understand that Elder J. A. Weaver and an eastern friend of his contemplate the erection of a two-story business block on Main street. McLellan & Dilworth are now figuring on the cost of the structure, Mr. W. having submitted the plans to them and asked them to bid on the work.

A letter from C. H. Davidson, Jr., of Bieseker & Davidson, dated at Rochester, Minn., where he now is on business connected with the Austin National Bank, states that he expects to be here shortly, when the firm will decide definitely on plans for their proposed new building, corner of Main and Second streets.

Harvey Advertiser: We notice in THE BOWBELLS TRIBUNE the publication of the articles of incorporation of the Bowbells State Bank. We also notice that our own W. N. Wohlmueter, assistant cashier of the German State Bank of this city, is down for twenty shares as one of the incorporators. Good for "Billy," as none will congratulate him on his success more than his host of Harvey friends.

F. J. Glenn was up from Hankinson and on Tuesday erected a small barn on the back of his business lot on Main street, for the reception of several head of horses he brings with him when he comes on with his family and other effects. He informed us that he will be back about March 1, when he will erect a two-story building—the ground floor for a fruit and confectionary business, with living rooms overhead.

F. A. Russell, formerly of Kenmare, well-known to our people, and at present a prominent business man of Hankinson, was with us the first of the week looking up the business situation and inquiring into the advisability of shipping in a car of good eastern farm horses to sell here in the early spring. On leaving for home he assured THE TRIBUNE that he would be on hand about the time mentioned with a car of 1,200 to 1,500-lb. horses.

T. A. Kavanaugh writes THE TRIBUNE from Fargo, taking exception to our mention of him in last week's issue as reply to The Forum's query. We are very sorry to see our friend take so seriously what was meant as a joke, without the slightest intent of slander or slur. In his communication Mr. K. says: "I told you I had never practiced law in Fargo; that I had been admitted in Iowa, and that I intended to return to Bowbells in the spring, which I expect to." We will certainly be pleased to claim the gentleman as a citizen.

Wheat—1 northern, 50c; flax, \$1.30; oats, 32c; potatoes, 35c; butter, 20c; eggs, 25c

Mrs. R. H. Hamilton, wife of the senior member of the firm of Hamilton & Corey, came in this morning from Inkster.

Ralph Abbott writes that he will return from Minnesota in a few days, when his fine new residence northeast of town will be ready for occupancy.

Something very unusual in this latitude was witnessed at an early hour Tuesday morning, in the passing over of a flock of wild geese winging their way northward.

Hugh McCarten and B. B. Gray are up from Cogswell, this state, and today start on a tour of inspection of the country tributary to the Zenith City with a view to selecting homesteads.

We are informed that Mr. Hofius of Minnesota, who recently purchased lot 15, in block 3, adjoining A. W. Movius on the north, contemplates erecting a neat cottage home on the property soon.

Wm. Bell, a first-class blacksmith from Park River, will, in connection with a partner from the same town, erect a building and open a second blacksmith shop in town. They will probably build on a lot on the Miner street side of block 4.

Much inquiry is being made of THE TRIBUNE, through the mails, as to whether seed flax can be obtained here, to which we are authorized to reply, in a general way, that H. C. Blenkner will have on hand at all times an ample supply of pure seed to meet all demands—at fair prices.

Peter Brohl writes THE TRIBUNE from Tokna, Mont., that he expects to be here to file a homestead about March 15, and inquiring if, in our opinion, he could make sale of a bunch of good farm horses. Our reply will have a tendency to discourage Mr. B.—anent the horse question.

K. W. Shafford, who was so unfortunate as to run a pine sliver one-fourth of an inch in length into his eye-ball last week, found it necessary to make a trip to Portal on Monday—owing to the absence of Dr. Windell, our resident physician—where Dr. A. V. Benedict extracted the sliver without injury to the optic—a delicate job, skillfully performed.

Chas. and Herman Saar, with several friends, came in this morning from Cass county and after a hearty breakfast at the Lesh House, were taken out east by Landlord Lesh, intent on selecting homesteads on or adjacent to the shores of Des Lacs Lake. The young men say that on their return at least 50 more home-seekers will leave their vicinity for this place.

W. H. Davis, traveling for the Grand Forks Mercantile Co., and one of the most successful "drummers" that strikes these parts, was here Tuesday doing business with our merchants. Mr. D. was a welcome caller at THE TRIBUNE, being a newspaper man of more than ordinary ability and in which profession he had before him fame and fortune had he not elected to discard it for the less confining and exacting life of a commercial traveler.

The following letter received this morning from W. H. Makee of Kenmare is of interest to our readers:

KENMARE, N. D., Jan. 18, 1900.
Editor TRIBUNE:
Don't let your light shine under a half bushel, but send us your paper, and also say to your citizens through THE TRIBUNE that as soon as my son, G. P. Makee, returns, we will give them a first-class drug store and he will take charge of it. Many of your citizens are acquainted with Galen and some of them have expressed a wish to have him locate in Bowbells. I expect him here shortly.
Respectfully,
W. H. MAKEE.

Harvey Advertiser: THE BOWBELLS TRIBUNE says that Alfred Blaisdell, attorney, is in the city from Fessenden. Not on your tin-type, Bro. Harv. Mr. Blaisdell is from Harvey and one of our leading attorneys. He has just recently returned from a visit at his old home in Fairmount, Minn., and we assure you he is glad to get back to the only metropolis [next to Bowbells] on the "Soo Line"—Harvey.

Jens Peterson, whose spacious new store corner of Main and First streets is now nearly completed, writes THE TRIBUNE from Hayfield, Minn., under date of 17th inst.:

Thos. B. Harly, Bowbells, N. D.:
Dear Sir—I see in your paper of last week that Bowbells is getting full of all kinds of business. That is O. K. I believe myself it is a good point for business, too. I am only waiting to hear that my building is about ready, when I will be up there at once. I have engaged a first-class harness-maker, so we will put in a first-class harness shop with a stock to suit everybody. I see my competitors will handle furniture. May be I can make room for that, too. If we want a good city we must have more than one place to deal. Yours truly,
JENS PETERSON.

W. G. Corey has gone to Inkster on business.

We received the following from I. L. Berge & Co. yesterday. Their announcement appears elsewhere in this issue:

FESSENDEN, N. D., Jan. 15, 1900.

Thos. B. Harly, Bowbells, N. D.:
Dear Sir—I wrote you a letter last week, Thursday, and told you to give a notice to the people that I was coming in with a line of hardware and furniture, with the intention of getting it into last week's paper in the event that it reached you in time. I intended to come out to your place today but found that I had to go down the line east this week and do not expect to get up there before you go to printing, so you better set me up an adv., about like the enclosed. I want you to be sure to get the adv. in this week. I will be up there as soon as I can make further arrangements. Please send me a copy of your paper when you get out. You may send it to this place, for this is where all my mail comes at present. Please write me at once and let me know how things are coming along. Yours truly,
I. L. BERGE & Co.

HORSES FOR SALE.

I will have a lot of good farm horses for sale between the 1st and 10th of February and will keep a supply on hand to select from during the season. Terms, cash or on time, and satisfaction guaranteed. It is best for every one to buy their horses early so as to have them ready for the spring work. Yours truly,
J. A. ENGLUND.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Minot, N. D., Jan. 8, 1900.—A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John D. Elicie, contestant, against Rikka Ness, homestead entry No. 1352, made June 30, 1898, for the northeast quarter of section 7, township 162, range 88, by Rikka Ness, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Rikka Ness has wholly abandoned his said homestead and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry and immediately prior to this date, to wit: Jan. 8, 1900; that he has wholly failed to comply with the homestead law, and that said tract remains unimproved, same as other public land, and absolutely abandoned, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m., on March 1, 1900, before James W. Briggs, notary public, at his office at Bowbells, Ward county, N. D., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 8, 1900, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Minot, North Dakota.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed January 8, 1900, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

10-13 THOMAS E. OLSGAARD, Register.
ARNER L. HANSCOM, Receiver.

ALF. BEALL...

Painting, Staining
Hardwood Finishing
Glazing, Etc.

CEMENTICO AND
ALABASTINE WORK AND
KALSO MINING
Twenty-five Years Experience
BOWBELLS, N. D.

Incubators

I intend going into the poultry business in all its branches and expect to keep a full line of incubators. I will buy and ship poultry. Parties contemplating doing anything in this line will do well to see me.

K. W. SHAFFORD,
Proprietor BOWBELLS POULTRY FARM,
Bowbells, North Dakota. 7-19

S. Messinger

LAND LOCATED
SATISFACTION
WARRANTED

RELINQUISHMENTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD

M. J. BARRETT
LAWYER
MINOT, - - - - - N. DAKOTA.

General Land Office business a specialty.
United States Commissioner

CITY TONSORIAL SHOP
JOE MITCHELL, Prop.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPING in the Best and Latest Style of the art.
SHAVING, 15c. HAIR-CUTTING, 35c.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
BOWBELLS, - - - - - NORTH DAKOTA.

Are you a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE?

J. A. ENGLUND

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR

Monitor breaking plows, stubble plows, gang plows, sulky plows, Boss harrows, steel frame lever harrows, bob sleds, disc drills, seeders, shoe drills and corn tools. Dowagiac shoe drill.

Deering binders, mowers, rakes, oil and binder twine. Gay buggies, New Harrison farm wagons, Evans disc harrows, Minneapolis threshing machines, Owens fanning mills, Austin road and well machinery, Smith & Zimmer b-cycles. Extras for these machines always on hand

Our motto is: Honest Goods and Fair Dealings.

KENMARE AND BOWBELLS

A. A. HASSARD, Manager. Bowbells, N. D.

BARGAIN Day!

MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1900

I will have some SPECIAL BARGAINS that will surprise you.

Do not forget the day, Jan. 22, 1900.

O. H. Johnson

BOWBELLS, NORTH DAKOTA

J. D. Windell, M. D. C. M.

GRADUATE WITH HONORS OF

Trinity University, Toronto, Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario,

OFFICE NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, - - - BOWBELLS, N. D.

McLELLAN & DILWORTH,

Contractors & Builders

Plans and Estimates for all Descriptions of Buildings.

OFFICE WITH McLELLAN & BURGER.

M. BEIMLER

C. F. RANDALL

BEIMLER & RANDALL,

Contractors and Builders.

CAREFUL ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL KINDS OF WORK.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Office at S. Messinger & Co's.

BOWBELLS, N. D.

WOODS • BROS.,

GENERAL MASONS.

Stone and Brick carefully and neatly done.

ADAMANT AND ZENITH A SPECIALTY.

Warm Lunches Served

on Short
.. Order

FRESH OYSTERS AND
FINE CIGARS

SHAFFER & CO.

MAIN STREET, BOWBELLS, N. D.

ARTILLERY SHELLS AND THEIR USE

While a great deal is written about artillery in these warlike times, it is a subject not always fully understood. The artillery now being used by the British in South Africa consists of the twelve-pounder horse artillery gun and the fifteen pounder field artillery gun. They are practically the same pattern, the lighter gun being shorter in the barrel. Horse artillery invariably co-operates with cavalry and is able to keep up with the same at its fastest pace, its gunners always being mounted. Field artillery, on the other hand, co-operates with infantry, and must be ready to be pushed into action at a moment's notice.

It is only in field and horse artillery that the guns are known by the weight of their charge, other guns deriving their name from the diameter of their bore—that is, their caliber. In horse and field artillery the caliber is three inches, both for case shot and shrapnel. A shrapnel is a hollow shell filled with some 200 bullets and a small bursting charge sufficient to burst it and disperse the bullets over a conical area. This charge of an ounce and a half is at the base of the shell, with the bullets packed above it and round an inner tube reaching from the tip of the shell to the exploding charge. The bullets are placed in rows to prevent their rolling and interfering with accuracy of aim. The powder charge projecting the shell is independent and is contained in a silk bag to facilitate hand-

ling and exactly fitting the breech of the gun.

The method of exploding the shrapnel is interesting. At its upper end the projectile has a funnel shaped opening, whence a tube extends down to the bursting charge. In this opening is screwed the fuse which causes the explosion in the shell itself. This is a gem of mechanical skill and works with clockwork accuracy. It can be used either as a percussion fuse or a time fuse. If the former, it will cause the shell to burst by impact, a needle in the tip igniting the explosive and scattering a shower of bullets and broken shell in all directions. Percussion fuses are used against a solid target, such as a wall or fortified house, while the time fuse is employed against troops in the open with little or insignificant intrenchment. When this is so, a simple manipulation of the gunner ignites a ring of slow burning substance in the shell which, at a certain time after it has left the gun, will ignite the explosive and shower its leaden rain on the enemy. The pieces of shell and bullets thus set free and exploding in the air retain the same velocity the shell had at bursting. It is easy to imagine the terrible way in which such a charge will tear up the ranks of an enemy. What a wonderful piece of mechanism the time fuse is will be clear from the fact that gunners are able to determine within a yard or two just where it will explode, notwithstanding the tremendous rate at which it whistles through the air.

Case shot is less often used than shrapnel. It is looked upon as the last resort of a battery threatened by infantry or cavalry at close quarters and is not effective beyond a range of 500 yards. It is made up of 300 shot packed in a case of sheet tin, which breaks into pieces when the gun is first fired, scattering the bullets in all directions, and not carrying its bullets

in a compact mass to the target like the shrapnel and then exploding.

A third kind of projectile, used in heavy guns, such as the 5-inch howitzer, big naval guns and fortress ordnance, is the common shell, similar to the shrapnel in appearance, but containing no bullets. It holds, however, a large bursting charge and is of much heavier metal. It always explodes on impact, being ignited by a percussion cap at the tip. These shells are used for the destruction of masonry, earthworks and all solid targets. They will explode after imbedding themselves in masonry, and so not only pulverize the point where they strike, but also tear up the surrounding stone layers. Their destructive power has been greatly increased by using lyddite for the bursting charge, this explosive being named after the town of Lydd in England, where the British government factories are.

The machine gun forms an independent section in the service. Maxims can fire 600 rounds per minute. To prevent the barrel getting red-hot from the friction it is surrounded by a jacket holding water. This heats and passes off in steam, one and a half pints of water being required for every 1,000 rounds fired.

A famous verdict rendered many years ago by a coroner's jury in a case

Age has nothing to do with the matter, for the queen of Italy spends far more than does her beautiful young daughter-in-law, the crown princess of Naples. The empress of Russia, who, more than any other European princess, is able to indulge her wildest fancies, dresses with the greatest simplicity. In the daytime she mostly wears tailor-made coats and skirts, and in the evening favors the purest white materials.—Chicago Chronicle.

HE CALLED HER "MY DEAR."

Somehow or Other He Didn't Succeed as He Expected.

"I don't know anything more exasperating than an inattentive clerk," said a mild-mannered little man on the street car the other night, "but unless you have a certain aplomb about you, so to speak, you might as well endure the cross in silence. Now I have a friend," he continued, "who possesses just such a gift, and, needless to say, he is never neglected. I went into a store with him the other day, and the young woman at the counter where we stopped continued conversing calmly with another young woman in the next department. 'My dear madam,' said my friend, blandly, 'I trust you will pardon me for intruding upon that important discussion, but if you—' 'What do you wish?' said the clerk, looking startled. 'Do not be angry,' my friend replied; 'I know, of course, that the occasional interruption of customers must be very annoying, and no doubt—' By that time the poor girl was in a nervous flutter, and I really felt sorry for her. When we went out I expressed surprise at the ease with which her attention had been secured, and my friend laughed. 'O, it's no trick at all,' he said. 'All you have to do is to keep yourself cool.' Next day I was fool enough to try the system myself, after I had camped beside a counter for ten minutes waiting for a large and haughty lady to conclude a protracted conversation. 'My dear mad—' I began, trying to imitate my friend's sang-froid. 'Sir!' exclaimed the saleslady, wheeling on me suddenly and freezing my blood with a ferocious glare. 'My dear,' I stammered, 'my dear—' Really I could go no further. My tongue stuck to the roof of my mouth, and I could feel the sweat breaking out on my forehead.

A GIRL IN GOLD MINES

SCHOOL TEACHER STRIKES A FORTUNE IN THE KLONDYKE.

Claim May Be Worth Millions—Miss Jennie Hilton Is a Practical Woman Miner—She Began Prospecting Seven Years Ago.

Miss Jennie Hilton, a school teacher of Rialto, Cal., has made a fortune in a Klondike gold mine. She bought a claim last May for \$7,000, which a day or so ago she refused \$40,000 for. Old miners say there are millions in it. In 1892 Miss Hilton gave up her school at Spadra, Cal., and became a prospector for golden wealth among the mountains near Phoenix, Ariz. The next afternoon after she arrived there she went forth with a geological hammer and a large bottle of acid in hand to learn about the rock formations in the mountains of the Gila valley. The sight of the trim little woman, dressed in short woolen skirts, heavy shoes, and an immense sunbonnet, trudging along at the side of her two donkeys, both laden with the usual camp outfit of blankets, pickaxes, pans, shovels, gridirons, bags of rations, and carpet sacks of clothing, and followed in procession by her big brother and her uncle, each accompanied by a laden donkey, was a sight that has remained distinct among the hundreds of similar scenes in the memory of the spectator. When the cooler autumnal weather came the young woman and her brother and uncle prospected over the mountains. The next winter the school teacher-pro prospector and her companions went to Globe, Ariz. It was at that time the most notorious community in the territory. Hundreds of hard characters—men who robbed, assassinated, shot and stabbed—had rushed there. But that did not deter Miss Hilton. There were but two other women in Globe that winter. She says she was treated with kindness, and on many occasions the courtesy shown her in a rude way by the queer old characters, who had lived on the borders of civilization, was almost touching.

Next winter Miss Hilton opened an office for assaying in Prescott, and did a fair business. Her method of making assays was liked, and the miners had confidence in her statements of the values of ores. She was to remain in Prescott, but when spring opened her enthusiasm for prospecting was renewed by the news her brother sent her that he had found over in Harqua Hala region the best-looking auriferous rock in the whole territory. Miss Hilton closed her assay office and went across the country to Harqua Hala with her uncle, and accompanied by the usual complement of jackasses and camp outfit. The Harqua Hala mining region was the most prosperous in the southwest at that particular time. The mines lay in dark red quartz twenty miles east of the Colorado river and seventy miles more north of Yuma. Once there Miss Hilton set about studying the "lay" of the land. It was a strange condition of affairs in rock. Only a few prospectors could get the secret of the gold deposits from the surface indications. For weeks the young woman miner and her brother tramped from morning until evening over the Harqua Hala rocks and desert wastes. Several mining claims were located, and then followed weeks of labor, patient watchfulness and consideration as to what claim was worth opening. Nearly all the old and experienced miners quit the torrid and dry region, believing that there could never be another profitable mine found there. Miss Hilton was convinced, however, that the ledge in which she had opened a claim was neither a shallow pocket nor a vein which would soon pinch out. Her brother disagreed with her and went with a small army of discouraged miners to a cooler climate.

The young woman and her uncle remained, drilled and blasted in the rock, labored day after day in opening a vein of ore, suffered amid privations and under a fearful sun, pounded gold-bearing rock to dust in an iron mortar, and got the gold out by tricks with quicksilver, so as to have something to sell while they developed their property. At last a shaft was down twenty feet and several other small openings were made. Then, while the uncle remained at the mine, Miss Hilton went forth to sell the property. She carried a grip sack well filled with specimens, and a head full of practical facts about her mine. She went all over San Francisco with a miners' directory in her hand, seeking possible buyers, but with no success. Then she went to Salt Lake. In a week she had interested two miners from St. Louis in her property. They went down to Los Angeles and thence to the Harqua Hala region along the Colorado river. After a few days they agreed to buy the property for \$40,000, if the property appeared so well after they had worked in it for two weeks as they saw fit. Before the end of the week deeds were passed at Yuma.

Vessels Lost at Sea. In all 1,141 vessels were lost at sea in the year ending Oct. 1. Of these 322 were steamers and 819 sailing craft. Wrecks account for 524, collisions, ninety, and the rest succumbed to various accidents or disappeared altogether. Great Britain, with the largest merchant marine of any nation, had the smallest percentage of loss, 2.32 Germany occupying next place. Austria-Hungary comes third, Russia fourth and the United States fifth, with a percentage of 4.14, while Norway and Sweden have the highest, varying from 5.55 to 9.65 per cent. The percentages, of course, refer to the total tonnage of each country.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS IN HIS LEG

A Criminal's Novel Way of Concealing a Saw and Chisel.

"I was never so puzzled in my life," said a detective the other day, "as I was one time when I was guard in the old second street jail." Here he stroked his chin meditatively and put on that wise look that only a sleuth can assume. "We had a prisoner named 'Red' Murphy, who was awaiting trial for burglary. I went down one morning and found that he was about to take French leave. He had sawed two bars out of his cell and in a short time would probably have made good his escape. I put him in another cell after searching him thoroughly. I found nothing on him, and then I searched his former cell, and found nothing there with which he could have sawed the bars. I also scraped the walls of the cell to see if he had concealed a saw under some soap. The next morning I went down a little earlier and found that Murphy had repeated his act of the former night. Again I gave him a thorough going over, and still discovered nothing on him. I began to get mystified, and could find nothing tangible to verify a belief that I had, that some one must have passed him a saw and then got it back again after it had been used. I took him out of that cell and placed him in another with a like result. After I had repeated this changing about several times and searched him daily, I went home one night and spent half of the night in formulating a plan to catch Mr. Murphy. The idea popped into my cranium that Murphy was known among his confreres as 'Peg-leg' Murphy, and I determined to remove his wooden leg. The next morning I appeared in his cell bright and early, and Murphy greeted me with, 'So you are going to search me again?' I informed him that I should, and that I believed that this time my efforts would be crowned with success. 'Take off your leg,' I demanded. 'Great Scott!' he exclaimed, 'you are trying a new game on me.' He sat down and slowly undid the wooden stump and passed it to me. I examined it closely and made up my mind that it was not as solid as it looked. I lifted up the pad which the stump of the limb set in, and there found a piece of leather tacked over the top like a hinge. Lifting that up, sure enough, I found that it had been bored, and in the hollow I found a fine kit of burglars' tools. The mystery was solved."—Kansas City Journal.

WOMEN AT PARIS.

What the Gentler Sex Will Do at the Paris Exposition.

It has been asserted that the General Federation of Women's Clubs would be the only organization of women to have an exhibit at the Paris exposition, but the Woman's Christian Temperance union is arranging for one, and Mrs. Lucien Howe of Buffalo, chairman of the committee of the National Association of College Alumnae, is getting together a special exhibit of the work of college-bred women. Among other things this exhibit will bring out, according to the Boston Journal, is the increase in the teaching force and the number of students, comparing the increase in women college students with the increase in the number of men students, and also with the increase in population. The development in the college curriculum, arranged so as to show the relative development of different departments, favorite lines of study under the elective system and the increasing attention paid to the physical welfare of the college girl, and the results of that care will be shown. The rise of the woman scholar, as shown by the holders of fellowships and professorships, will also be demonstrated; and records will be shown of the work of college women in literature, art, science and for the home, together with many social statistics relating to marriage, divorce, etc.

Ground Floor Bedrooms.

There is danger in the porous character of plaster ceilings, which are often very thin, indeed. The ordinary ceiling is "only a porous diaphragm permeable by gases with considerable freedom." The vitiated air of sitting-rooms, therefore, frequently finds its way into bedrooms. The British Medical Journal asks any skeptic to "compare his bodily and mental sensations after sleeping in such a room and in one situated over a similar room well ventilated, and not occupied or illuminated by gas during the evening." The remedy, it says, is to have bedrooms on the ground floor, and living, working and cooking rooms upstairs. But how about noise?—London Chronicle.

Things He Could Remember.

Tourist—How many children have you, Mr. Green? Farmer Green (doubtfully)—Well, now, I dunno exactly. There's Bob, an' Jack, an' Alice—wife, how many children are there? Mrs. Green—Seven: five boys and two girls. Tourist—A fine family and a fine farm, Mr. Green. You've a large stock, I presume. Farmer—Ay! I've 173 head of cattle, 8 horses, 781 sheep and 37 pigs. Then, there's 315 geese, 18 turkeys an' just 259 fowls.

Too Helpful.

Mrs. Watts—I am afraid we made a mistake in sending Uncle Bilhad that self-winding clock. Mr. Watts—What's the matter with it? "He has written that he and Aunt Martha seem to miss something from their Sunday with no clock to wind."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Even a Name.

The Korean woman is so little esteemed that she has not even a name.

An Important Difference.

Sopwith-Lombardo says there's no difference between genius and madness.

Waggie—Pardon me; madness gets three square meals a day.—Life.

New Cable Line.

France is dependent upon England for news of the Transatlantic cable, and she is ready to spend a vast sum of money to free herself. This is like many people who have dyspepsia, spend a fortune seeking deliverance. They should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It never fails to cure dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Singleton—My wife never has the last word. Weclery—That's strange. How do you manage it? Singleton—I haven't any wife.—Chicago News.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."

If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling," a life filled with nameless pains and sufferings. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Main Point.

"Yes, my dear," said a New York man to his eighteen-year-old daughter. "I wish you would do your best to captivate the heart of our coachman." "And elope with him, papa?" "Yes, my dear." "Ah, I see; you dear, cute papa! You want all the papers to say I am a fascinating beauty and a reigning belle." "Well, that would help a little; but that is not the main point." "What is it, then, papa?" "Why the papers will all say you are the daughter of a millionaire, and that will enlarge my credit. See! Now, you run out to the stable; that's a good girl."—Ohio State Journal.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY.

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the greatest remedy that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through Swanson's "5-DROPS."

As Sure as the American Navy has

conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5-DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart-Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, etc., or any disease for which we recommend it. "5-DROPS" is the name and the dose. Trial bottles 25c. Large bottles, containing 300 doses, \$1.00 prepaid by mail or express. Six bottles for \$5.00. Why suffer pain and agony when for so small amount you can obtain the relief for which you have been so long waiting? Don't wait! Write now, and the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 264 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., will immediately give you order attention.

Where It Was Kept.

It was in one of the big department stores. "What do you wish to-day, madam?" asked the courteous floor-walker. "Nothing, I—"

"Sixteenth floor. Take the elevator. We have nothing there in large and varied assortment. James, ring the bell for the lady."—Harper's Bazar.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

John Chial, Lake Park, Minn., straw stacker; John K. Christy, Minneapolis, Minn., shaft tug; David M. Houston, Hunter, N. D., magazine camera; Mike M. Jerdee, Dawson, Minn., harrow tooth; Chauncey E. Richardson, Duluth, Minn., seal lock; Herbrand O. Simle, Mankato, N. D., thill coupling; George Wetherby, Duluth, Minn., apparatus for boring and disintegrating earthy matter.

Merwin, Lochner & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 912 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

DR. J. H. RINDLAUB, Specialist Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Fargo, N. D.

Reliable Help Wanted

(Either sex.) The Humanitarian Home and Sanitarium for Invalids and Paupers, Incorporated. Send 10c in stamps for full information. Address J. H. Teitelbaum, Treasurer, East Las Vegas, N. M.

Struck Him as Strange.

Mrs. Jingo—Oh, that Roberts of Utah! Jingo—He's crazy, so don't worry about him. Mrs. Jingo—Crazy? Jingo—Yes. Do you suppose a man in his right mind would marry three women at a whack?—Syracuse Herald.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of GASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of

Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

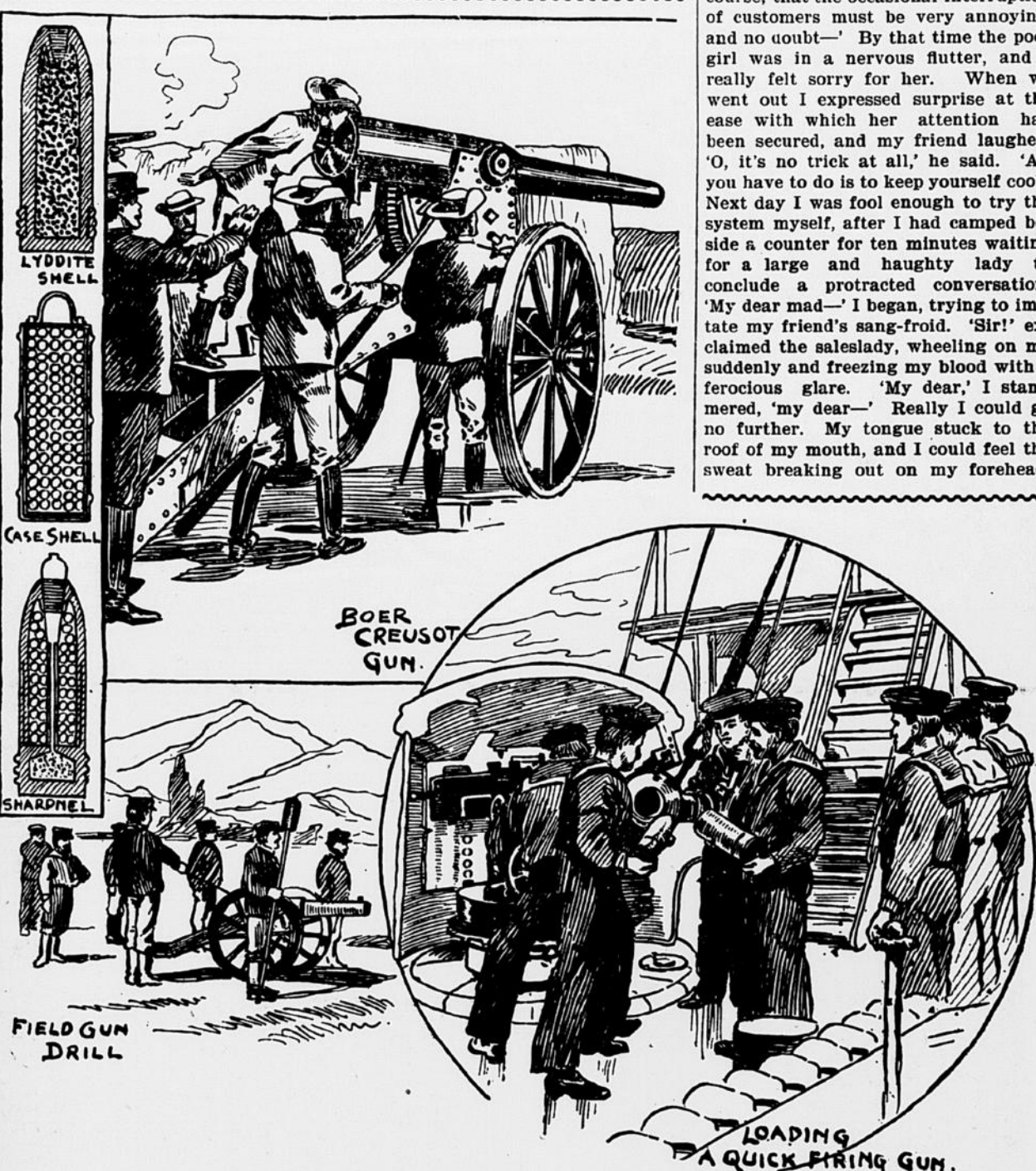
Light on the Subject.

"Have you any nice light bread?" asked a prospective customer in a bakery shop.

"Yes'm," replied the new boy, "we have some nice pound loaves that weigh only ten ounces."—Chicago News.

It Looked Suspicious.

"Isn't your neighbor, Blinkinoff, a drinking man?" "I wouldn't like to give an expert opinion on the subject. I'll admit, however that I saw him, the other night, trying to drive a spigot into an ash barrel, thinking it was older."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



ARTILLERY SHELLS AND THEIR USE.

Up-to-Date Portraiture.
"I have been working on this woman now for five weeks."
"And yet not successful?"
"No. She still complains that the picture looks like her."—Life.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The bonds of matrimony are always below par in the divorce courts.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Woman's earthly influence over man begins at the cradle and ends at the grave.

The Largest in the World.
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., are the largest Mfrs. of Cocoa and Chocolate in the world.

Never throw mud at a thing you don't like; perhaps others may appreciate it.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. J. M. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A rural editor says chickens are worth two cents apiece in his town—but he doesn't say how large the pieces are.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The uncertainty of sure things always causes a lot of worry.

I am Past 80 and Not a Gray Hair
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."—Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md., Aug. 3, 1899.

Have You Lost It?
We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. But there is no need of mourning over it, for you can find it again.
Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. We know exactly what we are saying when we use that word "always."
It makes the hair grow heavy and long, too; takes out every bit of dandruff, and stops falling of the hair. Keep it on your dressing table and use it every day. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor
If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Who Cures the Sick?
The Electro-Medical and Surgical Institute.
Of Fargo, N. D. No. 10 Broadway.
First, because they use the combined treatment of Electricity and Medicine and all kinds of Medicated Baths and Massage treatment.
Second, the institute is the only one in North Dakota that has all the appliances.
Don't forget that we don't take patients under any circumstances until we find out what is the matter with them, and we have the machine to do it with—that is the X-RAY. If we can't cure you we will tell you so, and it won't cost you anything.
A sure cure for RUPTURE. Positively no pain, no danger, no operation, no detention from business; cured in from 30 to 60 days.
X-Ray Examination Free to Patients.

WE CLAIM Baker's Nonpareil for CATARRH
Is the only thing known that Absolutely Cures Catarrh
No trouble to use it. Write for testimonials of parties cured, that you will believe. Over 1000 cases cured in Minnesota.
BAKER DRUG COMPANY, FARGO FALLS, MINN.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO
Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells you also about our new "Earliest Six Weeks" Potato. Largest, firm and vegetable seed. Growers in U.S. and Canada. Send for a free trial. Send this money and you get the Big Catalog, free.
JOHN A. SALZER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

The Grain Farmer and Sheep Feeder.

A bulletin of the South Dakota Experiment Station says: It is a deplorable fact, and one that does not speak well for the enterprise or intelligence of either our sheep-raisers or our farmers, that of the small number of sheep which are annually raised a large percentage is shipped east in an "unfinished" condition. At the same time hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain are annually sold at a price that entails an actual loss to the producer. In the past, and to a large extent at present, our cheap range sheep and our cheap grains are freighted east at great expense and there fed at a handsome profit. We are glad to note, however, that some of the more progressive farmers in this state are availing themselves of these favorable conditions and are thereby realizing handsome profits. We would not be understood as advising all sheep men to go to raising grain, nor that all grain farmers should go into the sheep business. Neither do we believe that all the successful sheep-raisers are fitted by taste, experience, environment or business ability to become successful feeders. But we do believe that many of them are so fitted and that there are a sufficient number of such in every neighborhood to "feed to a finish" not only as many sheep as are now produced annually, but enough more to consume all of the coarse grains and fodder produced. We believe that all coarse grains and fodder produced should be fed within our state, and that no "feeders" should be shipped out until all such food-stuffs are consumed. We believe that the farmers and the sheep men are "too far apart," not only geographically, but also in their way of looking at this important problem. Geographically they might be brought much closer together if all the rough, stony, hilly or unoccupied lands, of which every country has more or less, were utilized for sheep ranges.

On many farms both grain farming and sheep raising can be profitably conducted, but when this does not seem advisable the two industries can be carried on upon closely adjoining lands, with mutual profit to both the farmer and the sheep man. If the grain farmer would take into consideration the value he would derive from having a sheep man for a neighbor, who would buy and consume his surplus grain product and also render him an even greater service by keeping the stubble lands, fallow fields and waste places free from weeds; and if the sheep man would appreciate the advantage of being able to buy cheap grain of his neighbor in order to finish his sheep, we believe they would find it mutually beneficial. In order to aid in bringing about this order of things a series of feeding experiments was begun during the past season, and it is hoped that the work may be continued for some years to come.

A Destructive Birch Tree Borer.

In a report of the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, Prof. F. H. Chittenden, regarding the birch tree borer, *Agilus anxius*, says it was noticed that the birch trees in Buffalo were being destroyed, and an investigation showed that the above named borer was tunneling under the bark of the trees. The belief is expressed that unless something is done at once to stop the



FIG. 17.—Work of *Agilus anxius* on trunk of white birch. Note tunnels under bark; galleries—some have been reduced to shavings.

ravages of this borer, all the birch trees in the city will be destroyed. One of our cuts herewith given shows the work of this borer. The galleries run so closely together and cross and recross in such confusion that it is impossible to trace any individual burrow.

Injury can be detected in the trunk by a reddish discoloration from one-quarter of an inch to one inch in width, this being caused by the exudation of sap and the ejection of excrement. Another indication of the insect's presence is the dying of the trees at their tops. The insect appears to attack the tree at first among the larger branches at a considerable height, causing the tree to die at the top, while the remaining lower branches keep green. Its presence is also manifested by the uneven, wavy appearance of the bark, which shows more or less regular spiral ridges on the smaller branches.

The larva, as a rule, enters the wood in the fall of the year and there constructs a cavity, which probably serves the purpose of a pupal cell, in which it passes its ultimate transformations in late spring or early summer. With-

in this cell the larva passes the winter. We illustrate the mature and larval form of the insect. The beetle is bronze in color. There are only two methods of control known at present. One is to use such clean cultural methods that the insects will find no harboring places. Prof. Chittenden believes that the trees cannot be saved after being once attacked, and that the only safe thing to do is to cut down and burn infested trees. This work should be done before the beetles emerge in May and June. Unattacked trees may be protected by using various mixtures as washes, among them being a mixture of linseed oil and resin. Some have even recommended whitewash poisoned with a small quantity of some arsenite such as arsenite of lead. There is danger in the application of strong arsenites to young trees, but old trees will not be injured.

A measure of utmost value for the protection of trees from the attacks of borers consists in keeping them in the best possible condition, free from fungi, moss, or abnormal growth, from loose bark, and keeping the trunks as

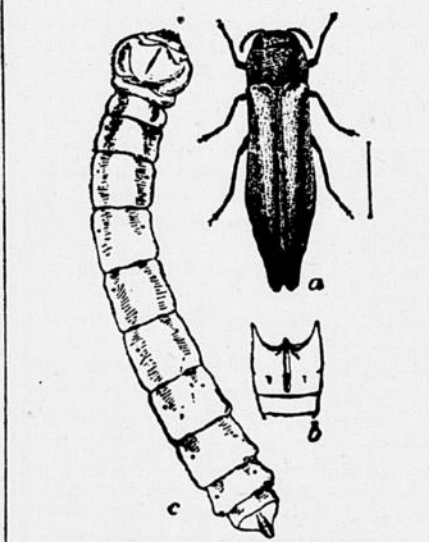


FIG. 17.—*Agilus anxius*, a female beetle, b, first abdominal segments of male from below, c, larva from above—all enlarged about 34 times (original).

clean as possible. In some cases the use of a fertilizer might assist the trees to withstand borer attacks.

Turkestan Alfalfa.

Turkestan alfalfa promises to become one of our most important plants, as it seems specially adapted to stand great variations of heat and cold. The first importations were brought to this country by a special agent of the Department of Agriculture, who followed the northward growth of alfalfa in Asia till he reached lands where it was every winter subject to cold as severe as 40 degrees below zero. As the same country is subject to intense drouth, it follows that this plant must have rare staying powers to endure such changes. The variety of alfalfa now being grown in this country (lucerne) came originally from Central Asia, having been first heard of in Media. It was taken to Greece in the times of Darius and was afterward cultivated along the shores of the Mediterranean by the Romans, French and Spanish. Thus for at least 2,000 years before being imported into this country it was grown in warm countries and has largely become a warm country plant. Very likely in its origin it occupied a region south of that now called Turkestan alfalfa. This would account for its freezing out so badly last winter in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming. One year's experience with Turkestan alfalfa indicates great hardiness. Last winter was one of the coldest ones we have ever experienced, but Turkestan alfalfa was uninjured in the very states where lucerne froze out badly. At the Wyoming Experiment Station a plot of Turkestan alfalfa was exposed for two weeks without injury to a daily temperature of 35 degrees below zero, and on some of the days the temperature went as low as 45 degrees below. In California it was subjected without damage to a drouth that seriously injured ordinary alfalfa.

Agricultural Notes.

With a proper amount of stock on the ranges the grasses would not have been pulled out; for the root systems would have been so deep that the hold of the soil would have been complete. Permitting the top of the grass plant to be kept always short results inevitably in shortening the grass roots. The latter finally become shortened till little more than the base of the plant remains in the soil, and in that condition the plant is easily pulled out by any grazing animal that comes along. Not only are these plants pulled out by animals but the frost is constantly heaving them out, which would not be possible with well developed grasses. The American farmer needs to be impressed with the necessity of protecting his grass land. Keep the pastures in good shape and it will not be necessary to pasture them. The short conditions of the pastures is what too often influences the farmer to turn the stock into his meadows. Under a proper system our pastures would produce four times the amount of forage they do at the present time. Thus on many of our pastures the feed per acre for the entire feeding season would not equal half a ton if dried. The full crop obtained from the feeding ground should equal two tons, if dried. It appears plain that the grazing problem is one of the most serious of all the problems confronting us.

Iron and alumina (Redonda) phosphate in its raw or natural condition, even when finely ground, is generally considered of little agricultural value, and is looked upon in Europe as a dangerous adulterant of other phosphates.

The best soil for celery is muck.

Soil Surveys.
A new department is being very gradually added to some of our experiment stations, that of soil surveys. We have long felt the need of knowing more about the soils of our farms. For some years the eyes of scientists have been on Maryland, where this work has been carried on more extensively perhaps than in any other state. All the soil of the state has been mapped, showing just what kind of soil is found in each township. To do good work in farming it is absolutely necessary to find out what is already in the soil. Our farmers hitherto have had to take their farms as unknown quantities. They have been limited in their knowledge of the soils, even when the owners have been graduates of agricultural colleges. It was comparatively easy to say that such a soil is sandy, or clayey, but that meant but little. Its composition other than the sand or clay could be determined only by experience with numerous crops. This necessary experimentation has proved very costly to the people that have been forced to carry it on. It is a good thing that science has taken it up. The work is so vast that it will take years to plat the states and territories, but we expect to see the work carried on steadily. In a few years hence it may be easy for a man, intending to invest in agricultural lands, to sit down and study out from these soil maps the question for himself, according to the crop he desires to raise. Such maps will contain many surprises! They will show some of the now supposedly poor land to be of great value for certain crops, its value simply never before having been learned because the crops that would have done best were never planted. Every year much of our area of certain crops has been on land entirely unfitted to growing them.

German Millet.

This millet is called, also, Southern Millet, American Millet, Golden Millet, Mammoth Millet, Bengal Grass, Dakota Millet. It grows to a height of four or five feet, and has heads that are 6 to 8 inches long and an inch wide. This variety has been in general cultivation in the South since the early seventies, but was introduced into the United States many years earlier. Prof. Crozier regards the East Indies as the most probable source of its introduction into the United States, and remarks that the name "Bengal Grass," by which it was first known in this country, suggests such an origin. Flint, on the contrary, makes the statement that it was first brought to the United States from Europe. However this may be, it seems that the seed used in Tennessee, where this variety first came into real prominence, was brought from France in the early sixties, and since that time has been the leading millet sown in the South. German millet makes a heavy yield of forage under favorable conditions, but does not stand drouth as well as the smaller varieties, such as common millet and Hungarian. The hay is coarser and less highly valued than that from the smaller millets, but when the forage can be fed in the green state this will be found to be an excellent variety to grow, on account of the heavy yield.

German millet is the latest of the varieties commonly grown here, and is exceedingly variable in its appearance and habit of growth. It is very seldom that one sees a field that is uniform in character. Many, perhaps most, of the heads may be typical of the variety, but usually there will be many others scarcely to be distin-



FIG. 83.—German Millet: a and b, two views of the spikelet with its cluster of three "beards"; c, "seed."

guished from common millet or other standard varieties.

Superphosphates.—Where quick response is desired, as in market gardening and in the case of spring grains, the undissolved phosphates must give place to superphosphate unless the soil has been previously well stocked with the former for several years. The immediate good results from bone are usually due more to the nitrogen than to the phosphoric acid. This nitrogen is, however, quite ineffective as compared with that known as nitrate of soda; for this reason at the present high price of bone, it is well to consider if floats (finely ground mineral phosphate) cannot economically replace it.

J. H. Monrad says that the average cow is the curse of dairying. If that is so, what about the cow that falls a good way below the average cow and then helps to make the average cow possible?

THE BLOODTHIRSTY YAQUI.

Americans Driven Out by Their Rivals in the Mountains of Mexico.

If there is any particular place on earth that is wilder than the part of Mexico now being depredated by the Yaqui Indian warfare then that place has not been located, unless it is the counterpart of No Man's Land in west Texas. The Yaqui have their reservation in the spurs of the Sierra Madre mountains. For hundreds of miles in any direction that you choose to turn you find nothing but the wildest wilderness surrounding you. There are hundreds of Americans, however, who leave El Paso and plunge into these mountains in search of that alluring commodity in this great world of ours, gold. During the past two or three years hundreds of Americans have disappeared in these mountain fastnesses and have never been heard of since, or at least until the last few weeks, and now they are pouring out of the mountain dells every day like rats leaving a sinking ship. It is getting too warm up in those dark recesses and those narrow gorges for the average miner in search of wealth and not bloody Indian warfare. For awhile it was thought that the American miners in the mountains were able to hold their ground by being neutral, but that is something the Indian knows nothing at all about. For a while the big chiefs were able to hold the young bucks in hand and nothing but Mexican soldiers were selected as targets to shoot after. One or two of these engagements, however, and everything was at an end. The young buck, like the tiger, had smelled blood, and he was beyond any future restraint. He went charging and tearing through the mountains, laying everything in waste before him. Hundreds of the Americans in those mountain ranges with free grass and no fences to interfere had begun the raising of cattle in addition to their mining prospecting, and were having a fine time of it up to the time that the uprising came. For awhile they stemmed the tide, but only for awhile. The Indians swooped down on some of the ranches, laid the small adobe houses close down against the sod and killed the men. The few women were carried into bondage. Now the wives and ranchmen are pouring out of the mountains and rushing to the border.

HOW THEY RAISE GEORGIA MEN

All This Poor Widow Had to Raise Them on Was Prayer and Hickory.

Gen. Wheeler was being entertained by a party of northern men at dinner, when one of the gentlemen said, laughingly: "How is it, general, that the sleepy farms of the south produce such whirlwind fighters in such small packages?" "Well, gentlemen," said the little general, puffing a large man's cigar, "I believe I'll have to give you the answer of an old 'cracker' woman once gave me when I asked her a similar question. Not many years ago I had occasion to make a saddle journey through the pine barrens of Georgia, where most everybody is a 'cracker' and mighty shiftless. One day, however, I rode into a little community that showed signs of thrift as to be quite out of keeping with the general character of the barrens. I do assure you, gentlemen. I rode up to a cabin where a gaunt old woman stood in the doorway, and asked her who owned the little farms that were so well kept. 'That farm on the left belongs to my son Jabez,' said she, 'and the next one to my boy Zalem, and the next to my lad Jason, and the next is my boy Photaphar's place, and—' 'Hold on, sister,' said I. 'How did you manage to raise such a fine lot of boys way off here in the woods?' 'Wal, stranger,' she answered, 'I am a widdy woman, and all I had to raise 'em on was prayer and hickory, and I raised 'em powerful frequent.'—Current Literature.

JAPAN'S BIG MERCHANT MARINE

Astonishing Progress of the Former Hermit Kingdom on the Seas.

From the Buffalo Express: According to an official list of the merchant vessels of Japan, which has just been issued, there are now 3,027 boats in service. Of this number 1,995 are registered, aggregating 613,200 tons. Of the 674 registered steamers 530 are below 1,000 tons gross, while the others vary from 1,000 to between 6,000 and 7,000 tons. Of the sailing vessels 1,291 are below 300 tons and only one rates between 1,000 and 2,000 tons. As regards material, 128 steamers are built of iron, 88 of steel, 10 are composite, while the remainder are of wood. All the sailing vessels are of wood except the largest, which is of steel. This boat was built last year at Nagasaki. Up to the present time Japanese shipyards have constructed in steel or iron only two steamers of over 6,000 tons, two steamers of between 1,000 and 2,000 tons, and thirty-two other smaller steel or iron steam vessels. In the dockyards thirteen vessels of cruiser or gunboat type, totaling 21,600 tons, have been launched since 1885, the largest being the cruiser Hashidate, of 4,277 tons. There are seventy-three ship-building yards in Japan.

A Poor Hero.

"How did the hero of the story come out?" he asked of the gamins who had just rolled up a novellette and got up to stretch himself. "He was a chump!" was the reply, in tones of disgust. "He had two guns, a knife, a broncho, a lasso and a bottle of pizen, and yit he let de villain punch de breath out of him and git away wid de heroine and a million dollars in cash."

In Hamburg, Germany, 136,872 persons out of the 625,000 inhabitants pay an income tax, although all are exempt whose income is under 904 marks.

MURDEROUS MICROBES

Breeding and Feeding in Human Intestines.

A New Powerful Germ Destroyer Discovered—How Microbes Are Killed While You Sleep.

Millions of microbes, bacteria, protozoans, disease-forms of every kind live and breed and feed in the stomach and bowels.

For their propagation it is only necessary for the liver and intestines to become lazy and operate irregularly. Modern science has been at work to find a means of killing microbes, and the most successful germ destroyer of all is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. They slaughter bacteria wherever they find them, are antiseptic, stop sour stomach, make the liver lively, the blood pure, the bowels regular, everything as it should be. Go buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that proves their merit. All druggists, 10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address, The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; or New York.

This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C. C. C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

An Important Difference.
Sopwith-Lombardo says there is no difference between genius and madness.

Waggle—Pardon me; madness gets three square meals a day.—Life.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walzing, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One or the Other.

"Stickney Smith seems to have a deep-seated dislike for me."
"Why is it?"
"I can't remember; he either tried to borrow money of me, or I tried to borrow from him."—Puck.

SALZER'S SEARED CORN
This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 4000 bushels per acre. BIG FOUR OATS yield 80 bush. per acre, and you can beat that!
\$500.00 per acre. Seed grain and hay food this side of the star! **SALZER, BEARDSLEY, & CO.** Seed grain, hay food, etc., at 50c. We sell nine-tenths of the crops raised in the U.S. **SHOWN IN EXHIBIT** Greater grain on earth. Grows to perfection in America wherever Salzer warrants it! **THE MILLION DOLLAR** Salzer is the most successful potato on earth, and Salzer's Big Week's both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world. **VEGETABLE SEEDS** Largest, choicest, list in U.S. Onion Seed, 80c. lb. Everything warranted to grow. Seed catalog sent free. Postage, 10c. **FOR 10c. STAMPS** and this notice, we will send Seed Catalog and 10 Days Free Farm Seeds. Catalog alone, 5c. postage. **JOHN A. SALZER & CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.**

WHEAT 327 Millions Short
As compared with the world's crop of 1898. Here is grown the celebrated No. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. W. Ritchie, Grafton, N. D.

Wheat 327 Millions Short
Send for our booklet "How to Sell a Crop and Have It," and you will then know how large for profits are made in Wheat speculation. Phone 10634.
W. H. HAMMOND & CO., Brokers,
Bank Reference, Corn Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

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CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

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Has the endorsement of the U. S. Government and all the Leading Railroads.

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION Write to NATHAN BRICKFORD, Washington, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. N. H. Vol. 2. 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims since 1876.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAY TREATMENT FREE. DR. H. M. GRIFFIN'S 5025, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

Wt. 75 pounds. Write for price. O. H. Hanson - Litchfield, Minn.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use at Once. Sold by all Druggists.

IN NORTH DAKOTA

WHY G. J. WAS CALLED.

Aimed at two Jamestown Men Who Are Accused of Bribing Witnesses.

Special correspondence from Jamestown indicates that there are some sensational developments on tap out there that may involve some men of well established state reputations. The calling of the grand jury in special session is one of them. A man named Sandy of Courtenay was a collector for a machinery firm. In his efforts to collect a bill from a farmer named Peacock there was an altercation. Sandy is a big, muscular fellow, and there wasn't much left of Peacock when time was called at the end of the last round. There are all kinds of stories as to who was to blame. Sandy alleged that Peacock went after him with a club and the result was in self-defense. Peacock maintained the assault was unprovoked.

The matter was up for trial. John Knauf, formerly president of the Young Men's Republican League of North Dakota, and Attorney McHarg, who was in the last legislature and is now private secretary to Senator McCumber at Washington, looked after the legal interests of Peacock in a damage suit against Sandy. The jury brought in a verdict for \$1,800. It is said that Sandy paid half of the amount, which went to Knauf and McHarg, and gave his note to Peacock for the rest. The damages were secured principally on the evidence of two men whose testimony Sandy alleged was false.

Some time ago Sandy claims to have secured affidavits from these men that they testified falsely, with the sensational assertion that they were induced to do so by Peacock's attorneys, Knauf and McHarg. As a result of the evidence he claims to possess Sandy not only refused to pay Peacock's note, but went to State's Attorney Baldwin and asked for warrants for the arrest of Attorneys Knauf and McHarg. He asserted that Baldwin refused to act. Sandy thought he could not succeed better with Judge Glaspell, in whose office both Knauf and McHarg learned to practice, so he took advantage of a provision of the statute which secures a grand jury on the presentation of a petition signed by twenty-five taxpayers.

In this manner he expects to secure the indictment of both Knauf and McHarg on the charge of bribing witnesses. The grand jury is in session now, and the result will be watched with a great deal of interest, as both the men are prominent over the state.

McHarg is at present in Washington and Knauf has to head off the alleged impending calamity all by himself. Judge Glaspell seems to have been entirely unaware of the object of calling the grand jury, and stated in his instructions to that body that he had no knowledge of the facts they were expected to investigate.

GRAIN GROWERS.

Fargo Convention Will Attract Many Eminent Speakers.

The promoters of the tri-state grain growers' meeting, to be held in Fargo Jan. 22-23, are feeling much encouraged over the prospects of a large attendance and successful session. The railroads have granted a one-rate fare for the round trip. This includes all points in North and South Dakota and the western half of Minnesota. The Red river valley proper will be splendidly represented from both sides of the river, as the convention last year created so much enthusiasm that the farmers are anxious to secure more thorough information. This year the meeting is being held in time to have the proceedings published and in the hands of the farmers before seedling time so the ideas can be put into practical use.

Among the speakers will be President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern; J. M. Stahl of Chicago, Col. Hamilton of St. Paul, Col. Clayton, Dr. Webber, Prof. Waugh, Charles Brathwaite of Winnipeg, Professors Hays, Shepperd, Chilton, Bolley, Ladd, Waldron, Hon. E. D. Childs of Crookston, Col. Power of Helendale, G. S. Barnes and a number of other prominent men who are thoroughly up to date on the difficulties of the experiment stations in Minnesota and the Dakotas will be well represented and the scientific results will be carefully and intelligently explained with a view to practical uses by the farmers for this year's crop.

HIGH LIFE AT FARGO.

Two Divorces and a Bank Employee the Dramatic Personae.

Fargos are just now enjoying a little scandal, which involves a well known bank employee and two divorces. It is claimed that he was engaged to one, but became infatuated with the other. For four or five years he has been intoxicated, and became so violent that he was taken to a hospital by friends for treatment. The divorce of whom he was so enamored had to be brought to the hospital to quiet him. On his recovery arrangements were made for him to take a short trip to his old home to recuperate, but he began drinking again, and went running for the woman whom he seemed to think was leaving the city. At her hotel a scene was created, and efforts of the bank officials to restrain the young man resulted in the demolition of the furniture and a boom for the press trust. The divorcee skipped, and the bank employee is said to be searching for another job.

School Vacancies Filled.

The Jamestown board of education has engaged Miss Ida Crawford of Billings, Mont., Miss Julia Mason and Miss Florence E. Lucken of Mayville, N. D., to fill vacancies arising by the resignations of Misses Lenhart and Chapman of Mandan, and Miss Ella Stanton of San Rapids, Minn. The last named will be married this month to a Mandan gentleman. The board of education elected Mrs. Jennie Cheney to succeed Mrs. H. E. White, who died recently, as a member of that body.

JAMESTOWN AROUSED.

Want to See the Soo Build the Proposed Extension.

An enthusiastic meeting of business men interested in having the Soo railway extend a branch from Farnham to Jamestown was held in that city. Right of Way Agent Hurd of the Soo was present and stated the concessions which might be made by Jamestown and that portion of the country through which the branch is likely to pass. A committee of nine representative business men were named to look after the work of securing free right of way.

The citizens present pledged themselves to secure free right of way for the railway into Jamestown and terminal grounds. It is thought that it will cost about \$3,500 to secure right of way from the point where the road will reach the Stutsman county line into Jamestown. It is stated that the land along the proposed line is 90 per cent good, being much better than was expected by the Soo officials.

The line will be from sixty-five to seventy-five miles long, depending upon whether it starts from Cogswell or Farnham. It will be nearer by way of Cogswell, which is six miles west of Farnham, but the land north of Cogswell is not as good as that north of Farnham. The line proposed will pass through the northwest corner of Sargent, probably touch the northwest corner of Ransom, pass through southwestern Barnes and into Stutsman on the southeast corner.

The most difficult and expensive grading to construct will be across the big coulees, which runs between the Cheyenne and the James rivers. The road would not find a difficult entrance into Jamestown from the southeast, as the bluffs are not specially high.

There will be five or six stations along the route and one or two will be thriving towns. At least one will be in Barnes county and one in La Moure or near Griswold.

TO REPLENISH STREAMS.

Movement to Divert Waters of Lake Traverse.

Dr. R. C. Kelsey of White Rock, S. D., is still very much interested in the movement to have the waters of Lake Traverse turned into the bed of the Boies de Sioux and into the Red river. Storage reservoirs could be established and the result would be most beneficial. He has written Fargo gentlemen to see if the city would take the matter up and appoint delegates to meet at White Rock Jan. 26. It is presumed he has called a meeting at that time. With the pure waters of the lake turned toward Fargo the threatened epidemics of typhoid fever and other horrors would be obviated. Wahpeton has now a well established sewer system and Fargo a little over fifty miles air line from there gets her supply of water from the little stream into which the Wahpeton filth is dumped. The water is low during the winter. The top two feet is frozen, making a regular sewer from Wahpeton to Fargo. It is held that with the surface covered with such thick ice and the volume of water so small that the stream cannot purify itself before reaching Fargo. Of course most of the water used for drinking and culinary purposes is either artesian or Detroit lake water, but many people through either carelessness or inability to purchase better water, drink the stuff from the river. The question of obtaining a purer supply is one of vital interest and Fargo will no doubt be represented at Dr. Kelsey's meeting.

HIS LIFE THREATENED.

Liquor Interests at Mandan Persecute Constable Clark.

The saloon men of Mandan seem anxious to remove Constable Clark as a dangerous factor to their business. Two anonymous letters have been received by him, threatening his life. A copy of one was sent to the postoffice officials, but as there was nothing obscene in the letter nothing could be done. Another communication was put under Clark's door. All kinds of terrible things were threatened in that. It seemed there is a mortgage on Clark's home and the men opposed to his closing the saloons are bringing all their efforts to bear on this point. It is announced that subscriptions will be taken up to clear Clark's home of the incumbrance, and he will be backed up in his fight against the saloons.

Clark was once a prosperous merchant at Mandan, but lost his business through reverses. He was appointed chief of police, but was removed because he was too fearless in the performance of his duties. All offenders looked alike to him and he recognized no pull. Later he was employed by the Northern Pacific and unearthed a rather sensational bear deal. This aroused so much antagonism that the railroad was induced to remove him. The matter is beginning to assume a state phase and the people will no doubt assist Clark in his fight against the saloons.

Mrs. Helmoski, near Minto, who had just returned from a visit on the train, and had started home in a wagon with her husband, was thrown out, striking her head on the frozen ground, causing death instantly.

Malcolm Robertson, formerly from Kansas, was refused lodging by a Stark county farmer, and burned the latter's hay and straw stacks. He was arrested and held to the district court.

In district court at Jamestown, Agent Hunter of Kensal pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was indicted, also, for embezzlement, but the latter charge was dropped.

Two farm hands got into a quarrel at Tower City, and the boss of the ranch took a hand. One of the men threatened to shoot, and the rest cleared out.

Another fire occurred at Carrington last week, in a building formerly used as a billiard hall and gambling room. This and an adjoining building, both frame structures, were destroyed.

The third annual convention of the North Dakota Retail Dealers' association will be held in Fargo Feb 21 and 22, 1900.

Anamoose was started last summer, and 80,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed there up to date.

LaMoure people do not like the new time schedule on the Fargo & Southwestern.

ONE LONE ROBBER

DOES BUSINESS IN FINE WESTERN FASHION.

Cleans Out Two Restaurants in the Heart of Kansas City—Customers and Employees Are Kept at Bay While the Robber Cleans Out the Cash Registers—Hardly More Than Five Minutes Were Consumed at Both Jobs and the Robber Made His Escape Before the Victims Recovered Composure.

Kansas City, Jan. 16.—In true Western fashion, a lone robber, masked and armed, cleaned out two restaurants in the center of the city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning under the glare of an electric light. In Lewis' restaurant, at 1210 Walnut street, he pointed a pistol at Stanley Brushwood, the cashier, and tapped the register while he kept his revolver in plain view of two customers eating nearby. The contents of the register had been transferred to the safe but a few minutes previous and the robber secured only a handful of change. When he had satisfied himself that there was nothing more in sight he gave the waiter and the two customers a parting word of warning and skipped across the street to the restaurant of Robert McClintock. Here the robber covered Cashier Joseph Drysdale and commanded two waiters and three customers to hold up their hands. They complied promptly and the robber emptied the register in a twinkling. He pocketed the entire contents, \$146, and, backing out of the door, encountered a grocery solicitor. He poked the revolver into the solicitor's face with the command not to make an alarm and forced him into the restaurant where all the others still stood with arms upstretched. At this instant the robber darted down a near-by alley and disappeared. Hardly more than five minutes were consumed at both jobs, and the robber had plenty of time to get away before the scared victims had recovered composure.

BANK ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Made a Desperate Effort to Escape From Officers.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 16.—Three men who are believed to have been implicated in the bank robbery at Owensville, in Gibson county Thursday night, were arrested in this city yesterday by Police Sergeant Fred Henke. They gave their names as Joseph Lydon, Joseph Norton and Patrick Nones. The men made a desperate effort to escape from the officer and drew their guns. Their room was searched and a full kit of burglars' tools found and over \$110 in money. The tools were wrapped in red flannel which smelled very strongly of powder. A stick of nitro-glycerine was found in the room. The men came from Evansville the morning after the Owensville robbery, and have been under shadow ever since. They refuse to talk.

DANGER OF LYNCHING.

Result of an Unprovoked Murder in Indiana.

Petersburg, Ind., Jan. 16.—Frank Percell and two companions who are in jail here are in immediate danger of being lynched on account of the killing of William Riss of Arthur by Percell early yesterday. Riss was returning home from a party with two young men about 2 o'clock when he was met by Percell and two companions. Percell asked if the party was over and on being told that it was, drew his revolver and shot Riss in the eye, killing him instantly. Percell and his companions were arrested and hurried here by the officers to save them from friends of the victim who threaten to lynch the murderer.

ASTONISHED THE UNDERTAKER.

Woman Emerges From a Trance While Being Embalmed.

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Christina Harth emerged from a trance yesterday morning to find herself under process of being embalmed and prepared for the grave. The discovery of life was the result of the undertaker, who was astonished and averted a movement of the eyelids saved the woman from death at the hands of the undertaker or from being buried alive.

MUTINY AMONG PRISONERS.

Inmates of a Jail Overpower the Turnkey, But Fail to Escape.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—The prisoners of the St. Clair county jail at Belleville mutinied and attempted to escape. They overpowered Fred B. Phillips, the turnkey, handcuffed him and took his revolver and keys from him. Sheriff Barckol was shot through the arm. The sheriff shot Ed Revely, one of the prisoners, twice. He will die.

COL. BRYAN MAKES DENIAL.

Says He Never Wrote a Letter Advocating a Protective Tariff on Wool.

Columbus, Mo., Jan. 16.—Col. William J. Bryan addressed an audience of over 1,000 people at the university chapel, when he denied the report set out from Boston that he had written a letter favoring a protective tariff on wool.

He Feared Hydrophobia.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Frank Conrick, secretary of the builders and trades' exchange, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was bitten by a dog a week ago, and the dread of hydrophobia, it is thought, had unsettled his mind.

Fatally Shoots His Wife.

Salem, Ill., Jan. 16.—Edward Hanes shot his wife twice in the face and head and it is thought she cannot live. The couple had been separated the last few weeks and the woman refused to longer live with Hanes.

No Carnival.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—The St. Paul winter carnival is off. At a meeting of the association it was concluded that it would be impossible to carry out the plans of the proposed winter carnival on account of the warm weather.

IN JAIL FOR SAFETY.

Emigrant Agent Riles Georgia Farmers by Sending Away Negroes.

Madison, Ga., Jan. 16.—W. A. Williams, the emigrant agent who, during the past six weeks has sent 2,500 negroes out of Greene and Morgan counties into Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, has been in jail here twenty-four hours as a measure of safety. A mob of farmers having threatened his life at Greensboro Saturday afternoon. Williams, who is known all over the South as "Peg-leg" Williams, has been in this county this time several days. He had engaged a number of negroes to leave Greensboro Saturday night for the West and was there arranging for their departure. The negroes have been leaving the farmers in large numbers of late and many farmers are entirely without help. In many cases farmers have been compelled to let their fields go to grass and their interests have been seriously affected. Most of these negroes were "croppers" who rarely paid out, and took little care of the land. Their exodus, together with the unusually large grain acreage, will materially reduce the cotton acreage for the present year, perhaps from 20 to 25 per cent. The farmers decided, for their own protection, to have Williams arrested. He was arrested on the charge of violating a county ordinance by interfering with contract labor. Saturday night it was rumored that a mob of farmers was coming up from Covington to help deal with Williams, and the sheriff decided to remove the offender. This was done, Williams being landed in jail here.

COLUMBIA'S REVOLUTION.

Conflicting Stories Are Told Regarding the Situation.

Kingston, Jan. 16.—Advices just arrived from Colombia reiterate the statement that the main body of the Colombian revolutionists, after occupying Bucaramanga on Jan. 6 and securing large quantities of stores, proceeded toward Corocoro, to which other bodies were converging, with a view of forming a junction and delivering a concerted attack upon Bogota. In this attempt, according to the same advices the Colombians expected the assistance of a considerable body of Venezuelans understood to be advancing from the frontier by way of Cuyota. On the other hand the government dispatches confirm the reports of a complete rout of the main body of the insurgents in two heavy battles near Bucaramanga and Cereti, entirely frustrating the insurgent plans. As against this, advices from yet another quarter declare the government is completely disorganized and the government troops are retreating to Bogota, avoiding the insurgents. In this connection it is pointed out that the drafting of Antioquian troops into the capital is a significant indication of the government position.

ROBBERS USE VENTRILOQUY.

Novel Method Used by Thief to Get a Victim Within Reach.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Attracted by the wailing of a babe which an unknown man was holding, Patrick Leyden crossed Market street at 4 o'clock in the morning and said to the supposedly brutal father: "Give me the child." "Take it," was the reply, and, seizing the wooden manikin by one leg, he struck Leyden full in the face, knocking him down. Seizing Leyden's gold watch, the thief ran. Recovering himself, "Pat" started in pursuit, and, overtaking the thief, he knocked him down, recovering his watch, and held him prisoner for thirty minutes, but no policeman appearing, he turned him loose with a parting kick. Later Sheriff Williams, a colored ventriloquist, was arrested. He denied his guilt, saying he had just arrived from Chicago.

DEADLY GAS FUMES.

Two Men Asphyxiated and One Not Expected to Live.

New York, Jan. 16.—Two young men, John Woerner and Jacob Lehman, two German farmers from Akley, Iowa, on their way to their former homes in Germany for a visit, put up at the True Blue, a second-class hotel, on Saturday night. One of them blew out the gas and Woerner's dead body was found with Lehman in an unconscious condition, lying beside it. Lehman was taken to a hospital, where it was said he has a very small chance of recovery. In Woerner's pockets were found several hundred dollars. Daniel Pearsall, the Batavia man, agent of a well known hat concern, was asphyxiated by gas in a hotel on Dey street. The gas escaped from a gas tone. Pearsall died soon after he was taken, unconscious, from the room.

PESTHOUSE BURNED.

Reputable Citizens of North Des Moines Become Firebugs.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 16.—The city pesthouse in North Des Moines was burned by citizens in order to prevent the British side, as well as the Cape Town Scandinavian mentions three Norwegians among those who fell in the Natal campaign, J. Espeland, of the Durban Light infantry; Mr. Schram, of the Natal Mounted Rifles, and a Peter Nielsen. These three were Natal colonists and volunteered with the British troops. The same paper also speaks of a Swede, a Norwegian and a Dane among the prisoners captured by the Boers in Natal.

American Hospitality.

A banquet was tendered to the officers of the Norwegian warship Elda by the Cosmopolitan club of Santiago de Cuba, on Jan. 6. The club parlors were handsomely decorated with national emblems, and the affair was a success. The Norwegian commander, in responding to the toast, "The Vikings," eulogized Admiral Sampson, and compared his work with the old-time vikings of history. The Norwegians expressed their recognition of the great work performed by the United States at Santiago.

Norsk Vessel in Trouble.

It was not to be expected that Norway, with its merchant marine, would be in running about of the British blockade of the Portuguese port of Lourenço Marques, and a Norwegian vessel is now at Durban in the hands of the British authorities. The owners are cited to appear before the prize court at Durban, before the prize court so on the instruction of the Swedish-Norwegian foreign office, which proposes to take the seizure of the Norwegian vessel a matter of diplomatic investigation and treatment.

Honors Insulted of a Queen.

Paris, Jan. 16.—M. Leandre, designer of the anti-British caricatures which aroused Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's wrath, has just been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

DR. ASHMEAD AN ALARMIST.

Danger of Leprosy From Scandinavian Immigrants.

The following statement by Albert S. Ashmead, M. D., of New York city, in the New York Sun of Jan. 8, is calculated to arouse the ire of the sons of Sweden and Norway in America. He claims that there is grave danger of the spread of leprosy in this country, owing to immigration from the Scandinavian countries, and wants all immigrants examined before leaving their homes. The following is a quotation from his letter to the Sun:

"Mrs. Schwichtenberg fears that with the American troops in the Philippines, leprosy may be brought to our country." She need have no such fear. The history of the world of leprosy is against it. Leprosy is only transmitted to one country from another by immigration, or by troops returning with captives or slaves. There is more danger of leprosy to the people of the United States from the Norwegians and Swedes already scattered over every state in the Union than can be threatening this country from our new acquisitions—Hawaii and the Philippines. Five hundred thousand Norwegians are already here—175,000 of them of leprosy family. These are scattered over the Union, thanks to Hansen's Norwegian leper law, which allows lepers and suspected lepers to be isolated in private homes of Norway, and thus give them all facility to escape to the United States. There are 300,000 Swedes here, also; five of these established in Minnesota are lepers; but many in other states, we do not yet know.

"The leper law enforced in Hawaii is an international law, at least as far as Japan and China are concerned. These two countries are, for Hawaii, the only source of danger. Officers in the service of Hawaii examine in Asia all emigrants headed for the islands, to prevent the starting of lepers or suspected lepers. Upon their arrival, the emigrants are again examined. All danger of leprosy importation is thus removed. Had such a law been enforced in the early '40s, Hawaii would now be pure and healthy, for the inoculation came from Asia. Hawaii, entering the American Union, brings with her the admirable and successful action against the importation of leprosy. If congress should adopt this wise and successful law and apply it to the United States as a nation; if it ruled by law its relations, not only with Japan and China, but also with Norway and Sweden, it would operate to keep away Dr. Hansen's Norwegian lepers and leprosy families; Dr. Sederholm's Swedish lepers and leprosy families; Dr. Peterson's Russian lepers and leprosy families, and even the 150 Icelandic lepers (from Manitoba and our Dakotas) of Mr. Ehlers of Copenhagen.

"The danger to this country does not lie in a possible contamination from Hawaii or the Philippines. The Hawaiian and Filipino do not think of coming here."

AFTER THE ISLANDS.

Negotiations Pending Between Denmark and the United States.

That negotiations between the United States and Denmark regarding the transfer of the Danish West Indies are pending, in spite of the denials from Washington, seems to be substantiated by C. M. Koedt, a former Danish consul at Chicago. Mr. Koedt has recently returned from Denmark, and learned several interesting things. In an interview this week he said, in part:

"I have just returned from Denmark and am sure that the Danish minister in Washington is not in any way connected with the Danish West India matter. I believe that Col. Clark E. Carr, formerly minister to Denmark, is at the bottom of this movement. Mr. Carr must represent the American side—the same side that placed him in the conspicuous position he occupied during the presidential campaign as the confidential agent of Mark Hanna, in whose employ he has continued ever since. The Danish ministry is perfectly willing to dispose of the islands to the United States, but I do not believe it will receive the support of the Danish riksdag."

Vikings in South Africa.

While there are many Scandinavians fighting on the Boer side in South Africa, there are apparently quite a number on the British side, as well. The Cape Town Scandinavian mentions three Norwegians among those who fell in the Natal campaign, J. Espeland, of the Durban Light infantry; Mr. Schram, of the Natal Mounted Rifles, and a Peter Nielsen. These three were Natal colonists and volunteered with the British troops. The same paper also speaks of a Swede, a Norwegian and a Dane among the prisoners captured by the Boers in Natal.

American Hospitality.

A banquet was tendered to the officers of the Norwegian warship Elda by the Cosmopolitan club of Santiago de Cuba, on Jan. 6. The club parlors were handsomely decorated with national emblems, and the affair was a success. The Norwegian commander, in responding to the toast, "The Vikings," eulogized Admiral Sampson, and compared his work with the old-time vikings of history. The Norwegians expressed their recognition of the great work performed by the United States at Santiago.

Norsk Vessel in Trouble.

It was not to be expected that Norway, with its merchant marine, would be in running about of the British blockade of the Portuguese port of Lourenço Marques, and a Norwegian vessel is now at Durban in the hands of the British authorities. The owners are cited to appear before the prize court at Durban, before the prize court so on the instruction of the Swedish-Norwegian foreign office, which proposes to take the seizure of the Norwegian vessel a matter of diplomatic investigation and treatment.

NOT FRENCH.

King Christian Shows Resentment Towards Napoleon's Country.

The correspondent who makes a specialty of gossip pertaining to Old World royalty and nobility, says that few people are aware of the fact that old King Christian of Denmark has, all his life long, entertained a most profound aversion for France, dating from the time when the French court gave countenance to that French ex-monetist who, as Countess Danner, became the morganatic wife of his predecessor on the throne. He has seldom, if indeed ever, visited Paris since he succeeded to the throne, nearly forty years ago, and it is owing to his objection to France that the dowager empress of Russia, with her two younger children, the hereditary Grand Duke Michael and Grand Duchess Olga, the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland will forego their next month at some place in Italy, possibly San Remo or Sorrento, in order to be with him, instead of taking up, as usual, their residence at Nice or at some other point of the French Riviera for the spring. Indeed, what with the absence of the Russian, the Italian and English royalties in the Italian Riviera, Nice and Cannes threaten to be sadly deserted this spring. I hear that King Christian, though in good health, is much depressed in spirits, and that it is on this account that his three daughters, the czarina mother, the Duchess of Cumberland and the Princess of Wales have arranged to spend the spring with him in some sunny clime.

MESSAGE FROM KING OSCAR.

Ipplies, leprosy may be brought to our Expresses Deep Interest in the Scandinavian in the United States.

King Oscar, in the course of a private audience, recently granted a correspondent of the Associated Press, dictated the following message to Scandinavians in the United States:

"Tell those of my two peoples who have taken up their abode in the United States, and their descendants, that I follow their path with interest; that I feel their joys and sorrows as if they were my own."

"I am glad to hear that the Swedes and Norwegians are among the most respected citizens of your great country. May it always go well with them."

His majesty, who talked in a charming manner of events in the United States and elsewhere, seemed greatly interested in hearing of the era of prosperity in America, showed himself well informed regarding the American problems in the Philippines, and expressed a fervent wish that the war there, as well as the war in South Africa, might soon be over.

He refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject of the troubles in Sweden and Norway.

Relief Funds All Right.

To those who have contributed to the relief funds collected for the sufferers by the storms in Norway last October, the Scandinavian states that there is no reason to suppose that any portion of the contributions are diverted from the purpose for which they were intended. The funds are handled by the interior department, and all the expenses entailed are included in the running expenses of the department. It is inconceivable that any of the local committee are taking any pay for their services or making any claim for expenses. The poor commission which buried the dead at Roeravik thought to reimburse itself from the gifts; but this course raised such a storm of resentment that the plan was quickly dropped. The Scandinavian is confident that every cent contributed from the United States will be used exclusively for the benefit of the sufferers. The paper, up to date, has collected \$2,192.70 kroner, or over \$220,000.

Can Learn From America.

The experiments by the Norwegian marine of using salt meat and pork prepared in Norway has not proven successful, as the product does not keep as long as is desirable. The department of defense has requested the interior department to consider the question of what should be done in Norway to secure salted meats which could compete with the American products with regard to its keeping qualities.

Of General Interest.

The Norwegian skater, Lindahl, was the winner of the silver cup at the international races at Littleport, Eng., on Dec. 16. He appears to be destined to take the place held by Alex Paulsen.

W. A. Kjellman, who introduced reindeer into Alaska, is home again in Wisconsin for the winter. He has several valuable claims at Cape Nome, and is not greatly interested in the reindeer, as might be expected.

Olof Jonsson, the Swedish politician, advises his government to consider the union question quietly and with deliberation. He believes that the consular and diplomatic questions should be acted upon together.

Fritz Thaulow, the famous Norwegian landscape artist, has been named by the French government as a member of the reception jury for the art works of those countries who will not officially participate in the world's exposition this year.

The famous Luttman singers have returned to America after a long tour in the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Russia, Holland and Germany. Miss Olie Torbett and Messrs. Ericson, Smith, Schill and Kindlundh are still members of the organization.

F. H. Anderson, the Swedish missionary, who was one of the very first arrivals at Cape Nome, has presented \$100,000 to the Swedish Mission union, to be devoted to spreading the gospel. This handsome gift will be followed by others, for Anderson is probably a millionaire by this time, or soon will be.

Christiania's biggest fire in several years broke out on Dec. 22, in a big building at Graensen and Aker streets. Dagavien was burned out, several wholesale concerns and the quarters of Henrik Bull, the architect, which contained the drawings for the National theater, the government building and the historical museum. A rare and costly library was also destroyed. The loss was about 1,500,000 kroner, nearly all covered by insurance.

It is reported that Sweden closed the fiscal year with a surplus of 24,000,000 kroner in the state treasury.